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Bedaux Held in Africa For Trading With Enemy; Ion Antonescu Sees Hitler

The World's Day—January 13, 1943

Washington: Bedaux Held for Trading With Axis

Secretary of State Hull disclosed that Charles Bedaux, American industrial engineer known as the author of an "Efficiency System" for industrial labor, had been arrested in North Africa on a charge of trading with the enemy. Windsor married his American wife, the former Wallis Warfield, in Bedaux' French home.

Representative McCormack, Majority Floor Leader of the House, told New England Representatives and Senators discussing the fuel shortage that those responsible for the Pennsylvania anthracite strike are guilty of "what well might be termed close to treason."

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced a subsidy on the movement of kerosene into the North Atlantic States in drums. The drums can be shipped in ordinary box cars, and will make more room in tank cars to bring fuel oil to New England.

Regional War Labor Boards will be established in 12 to 14 cities, it is learned, in a reorganization of WLB procedure. The regional boards are to have final jurisdiction in labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary agreements.

The possibility that the ban on pleasure driving in the East might be relaxed some ten weeks hence was seen by Charles S. Phillips, OPA rationing official, who estimated at a special Senate committee hearing that a winter fuel-oil crisis in the 17-state area would be over in 65 or 70 days unless a heavy snowstorm impeded fuel oil and gasoline shipments to the East Coast.

In Europe: Premier Antonescu and Hitler Meet

Hitler conferred Sunday at his headquarters with Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania. Full agreement was confirmed regarding the conduct of the war, the official statement said. No reference was made to reports of rising discontent in Rumania over the war against Russia.

Long distance telephone calls will be limited to six minutes by order of the British Government. There were 28,000,000 more such calls last year than in 1939, the Government said.

Bulgarian police continued raiding Sofia restaurants and cafes, arresting another 40 persons in Sofia without permit of residence, according to the German Radio. These raids followed reports from Istanbul of rioting and revolt throughout Bulgaria.

King George signed a proclamation lowering from 20 to 19 the age at which women are liable to be drafted for national service. They may choose between work in war industry, the uniformed services, and volunteer nursing before being called up.

New England: Grove Pleas Under Advisement

After hearing the prosecution in the Cocoanut Grove case charge that officials were guilty of "manslaughter by omission to do their duty," Judge Frank Donahue in Superior Criminal Court today took under advisement the defense pleas to quash. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Farm Bureau leader tells Worcester County farmers that intelligent planning can keep New England food supplies intact. [Page 2.]

Navy officials said at Quonset, R. I., that 137 of 390 truck drivers, Local 251, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, A. F. of L., working on construction projects in the vicinity of the Quonset Point Naval Air Station are on strike.

National: 8 Workers Accused by Army Lose Jobs

Eight workers accused by the Army of responsibility for a series of unauthorized strikes last month at the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation plant in Detroit were discharged from their jobs.

In Detroit a Federal Grand Jury indictment charged George Clarence Myers, Negro and former janitor in the Chrysler Corporation Jefferson Avenue plant, with sabotage.

U. S. Marshal W. T. Reese in Jackson, Miss., said warrants had been issued for five men indicted by a Federal Grand Jury under civil liberties statutes in connection with a Negro lynching.

Americas: Army to Import Food to Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico, U. S. Army Forces soon will begin importing food from Santo Domingo to reduce their own supply line and to leave Puerto Rican produce for the civilian population, now suffering from a war-born depression, an Army spokesman has announced.

In Bolivia, workers of the Patiño tin mines in the Huanuni region have quit their jobs in what officials termed an illegal strike. The walkout came less than three weeks after the Government had announced that workers at the Catavi mines, also owned by the Patiño company, had returned to their jobs after a strike lasting more than two weeks.

China: Rebirth of Independence Foreseen

Chinese see formal abrogation of extraterritoriality rights as rebirth of nation's independence.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek called upon China to make itself so strong internally that no aggressor would dare attack it again.

P. S. Foo, principal drafter of Chinese civil code, was appointed Chinese envoy to Russia. [Page 7.]

Africa: Early Giraud-de Gaulle Meeting Seen

An early meeting between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle was predicted as prominent political personages were reported involved in assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan and new arrests were made. [Page 7.]

The War:

Developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

65,000th Landing on Carrier's Deck Observed by Loud Cheers From Crew

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 12—Delayed (AP)—The scout bomber pulled up to a stop on its carrier today, presumably ending just another routine mission, but as the pilot, Lieut. George A. Kiewet of San Diego, stepped to the deck, he was greeted with loud, long cheers.

Ordered below to clean up and report back to the deck, Lieutenant Kiewet was unaware he had made history. On his return topside he found the carrier's entire complement lined up to present him with a huge cake.

The gift commemorated the 65,000th landing aboard the ship.

The carrier's present skipper made the 5,000th landing, and its executive officer the 4,000th. Sixty-five thousand is believed to be the greatest number of deck landings ever made aboard a carrier of any Navy.

Lieutenant Kiewet, a graduate of the Naval Flying School at Jacksonville, Fla., came aboard his present ship last September. The historic landing was his twenty-third on the deck of the carrier.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:04 p. m., ends Thursday at 7:42 a. m.

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:05 p. m., ends Friday at 7:42 a. m.

Sagansky Held In $15,000 In Gambling Case

Twenty-three defendants arrested in huge raid by State Police plead not guilty in court.

Twenty-three defendants arrested last night in a surprise raid by the Massachusetts State Police in an effort to smash a huge gambling syndicate in Boston, pleaded not guilty when arraigned today before Judge Frank Tomasello, in the first criminal session of the Boston Municipal Court.

Dr. Sagansky's bail was paid off with fifteen $1,000 bills, which were brought into the Courtroom by his brother.

The crowded Courtroom was startled by the appearance of a 24th defendant, a girl whose name was Catherine E Cremins, a surprise witness who had been kept apart from the other defendants all morning in the Clerk's office on the fourth oflor. Before reporters had a chance to talk with her, she was smuggled out the back door of the Courtroom by a member of the Attorney General's office, leading observers to believe that she was a "State witness."

Among the defendants was Dr. Harry Sagansky, "practicing dentist" from Brookline, who is alleged to be the head of the gambling ring which authorities said has had a "take" of $90,000,000 during the past eight years.

Bail of $15,000

Dr. Sagansky was released on bail of $15,000. The case was continued for two weeks.

William F. Hayes, the Assistant Attorney General, who has been placed in charge of the investigation by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, in opposing the reduction in bail on Dr. Sagansky from $25,000 to $15,000, described him as a wealthy man who had been living off the fat of the land, adding, "We have reason to believe that this man is the head of the ring."

The defendants were arrainged on various charges, including conspiracy to promote a lottery, being concerned in a fictitious lottery, receiving money in a fictitious lottery, and with being present where gaming instruments are found.

Mr. Hayes indicated to reporters that much of the evidence gathered would be presented to the Suffolk County Grand Jury, with a view of indictments in the near future.

Insurance Policy

As investigators inquired into possible involvement of public officials in the alleged lottery ring, which State Police said they had smashed by the raids, Mr. Bushnell's secretary disclosed that an insurance policy on the life of one of the most prominent figures in Massachusetts public life had been found in the safe of Dr. Sagansky.

Mr. Bushnell handed out a statement generally endorsing a "high proportion" of Boston's police force.

"I hope that the number-pool raid and proceedings which will follow will not destroy public confidence in the Boston police force as a whole. It should not do so," read the statement.

"The rank and file of the Boston police force are all right. Given half a chance, they will do their duty every time. There are plenty of officers in all ranks, upon whose

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Nazi Resistance Stiffens in Russia; British Ready for Attack on Rommel; Guadalcanal: Turning Point in Pacific

Isle becomes symbol of U. S. shift from defense to attack in the Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five months ago Guadalcanal was a name on the map which to a very few people meant a green, steaming jungle between a narrow fringe of native-worked coconut plantations and a great rib of jagged mountains 10 degrees south of the equator. But to most people it meant nothing.

Today Guadalcanal is a name as important symbolically as Château-Thierry in the last war, because it was the place where American ground troops first went into action against the enemy. And today it is as important in the fortunes of this war as the Battle of Saratoga in the American Revolution because it was the first time that the Japanese tide of advance was turned back.

What is Guadalcanal, what has happened on it during the last five months to make it so important in this war, and why?

90 Miles Long

To begin with, Guadalcanal is a big island 90 miles long and roughly 20 miles wide. Most of it is mountainous. Some of the peaks run to 8,000 feet, most of them are from 3,000 to 4,000. Around most of it the mountains drop almost straight into the sea with coral reefs and heavy surf beating on the rocks. Only in the center of the lee side on the north shore is there a beach and shelter which make landings easy. On that side also is a level coastal plain which is about 35 miles long and which runs perhaps eight miles on the average in from the coast.

Along the fringe of this coastal plain a British company had developed coconut plantations. The ground was cleared and trees planted in straight rows. The grass between was kept clear. The plantation strip is about a mile and a half in depth and runs along the shore of Lunga Point. Behind this cleared and planted fringe is deep jungle and then mountains and then the unfriendly windward coast.

The center of activity in the prewar period was around Lunga Point because only there could ships come close to shore and be loaded and unloaded with any ease. The beach is clean sand, sloping quickly but evenly into deep water. There a British Resident Commissioner presided over the fortunes of a primitive native population which fed itself largely from small garden patches of taro, papaya, bread fruit and similar tropical foods.

Fuzzy-Haired Natives

The natives are of the deep black, fuzzy-haired Fiji type, with a much lower civilization than the Polynesians of Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands. Their houses are crude shacks by comparison with the superbly wrought dwellings of the Samoans, although sim-

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Associated Press

Children Unsung Heroes of Battered Malta

A group of Maltese children play in a street partly filled with debris caused by the frequent air raids that have rocked this Island and made it the most-bombed spot in the war. This is an official British photo.

Malta and Gibraltar play stellar roles in Allied fight: Page 9.

Allied airmen strafe Rommel's troops and supply lines from two sides at once.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

In the face of stiffer resistance from the Germans, the Russians have pushed to within shelling distance of Salsk, 110 miles southeast of Rostov. This force is heading, not toward Rostov, but toward Tikhoretsk, the great railway junction 75 miles south of Rostov, where the line from Stalingrad to the Black Sea crosses the trunk line from Baku to Rostov. Once at Tikhoretsk, the Russians can play havoc with German supply lines.

The campaign in Russia now has arrived at a stage at which both sides are freely using reserves. The Germans, particularly in the Lower Don, have been massing for counter-attacks. At one point the Russians moved up new divisions 40 miles overnight to check the Nazi attack.

As the Germans resist at one point, however, the Russians transfer the pressure to another. In the northwestern section of Stalingrad, where Germans still are holding out on the 141st day of that long battle, a new Russian advance enabled the Soviet to seize fresh German positions.

Meanwhile, the Russians still are able to use their air force to good effect. They report the bombing of Krasnodar, the great refinery center and airport 150 miles south of Rostov and some 60 miles from the Black Sea port of Novorossisk.

One Russian dispatch declares that a force moving southwest through Elista in the cold wind-swept Kalmyck plains between Stalingrad and the Caucasus, has joined hands with the most northerly of the Caucasus columns, thereby strengthening the move against Rostov and the Black Sea.

The situation in North Africa still is in a state of expectancy. General Montgomery's army on the Zemzem River, 180 miles from the Rommel headquarters at Tripoli, is reported to have received heavy reinforcements and to be preparing to attack.

Some 300 miles below is the desert and salt marsh tract of the Fezzan in Libya which is stated to be in Fighting French hands, Italian resistance being at an end. Presumably this French force under General Leclerc will be free to co-operate with the British Eighth Army and bring further difficulties to Marshal Rommel.

The Allied airmen, however, are ceaselessly on the move. Flying Fortresses on a raid against Castel Benito, 10 miles west of Tripoli met a heavy squadron of Nazi fighters and downed 34 of them. Martin Marauders also were reported active around Tripoli and Homs, 65 miles to the east, bombing Marshal Rommel's supplying lines and destroyed some 50 trucks.

Meanwhile in the Southern Pacific, General MacArthur's men were reported drawing in upon the remnants of the Japanese force on New Guinea, holding out around Sanananda, while Allied planes attacked Salamaua and points on Dutch New Guinea and Timor.

Russians Taught to Fight by Enemy; Crimea Escape for Caucasus Nazis?

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 13—One of the most important factors in the success of the Soviet offensives in southern Russia has been the consistent ability of the Red Army's leaders to out-think and out-general their German contemporaries.

Ilya Ehrembourg writes in the Army newspaper Red Star:

"In 1941 we didn't know how to fight, although we had military training, good careers, ideals, courage, and endurance. We had to learn how to fight in the process of fighting. Now on the Don we see the first fruits of our learning. Our troops are surrounding large enemy formations and our tanks are overruning their rear."

The Russians have learned to study their enemy. The military psychology they are using against the Germans has been derived from day-to-day reconnaissance and examination of prisoners. Soviet commanders learned to fight with extemporaneous tactics, which is one of the hallmarks of the generalship of Gen. Alexander Suvoroff, the great Russian strategist of the 18th Century.

Quick Decisions Made

General Suvoroff always chose a line of action with an eye to peculiarities of the opposing commander. His Soviet Army pupils try to do the same.

There is a story that in the critical days of the Moscow battle in 1941 the Germans dropped leaflets to the Soviet troops saying that their commander, Gen. Gregory Zhukoff, was a coward because he kept retreating.

Actually the Germans were nervous about this retreat and the leaflet betrayed their nervousness to the Soviet command. This gave the Russians new confidence in the ultimate outcome of the battle.

Much more subtle than this example is the daily battle of wits along the whole front now and particularly in the most active sectors where decisions have to be made or revised sometimes on the spur of the moment.

Differences in Command

The Red Star criticizes a commander who said: "There is no need of psychology. The Germans act very simply. First they send planes, then artillery, and tanks. If they fail in one place they try another."

The Red Star gives examples of the error of this point of view.

One Soviet division operated against the 384th German infantry division. Soviet commanders made a thorough study of the devices of the enemy, their officers and soldiers, their strong and weak points. When the Germans replaced this division Soviet officers knew it immediately, although the change was made with the utmost secrecy.

The newcomer was the 76th infantry division. In the first day's operations the Soviet command saw this had its own tactical methods although it worked to the same field regulations as the 384th division and both had equal fighting experience.

The commander of the 384th Division was a General Hablenz, the Commander of the 76th a General Rottenburg. General Hablenz liked comfort and a normal mode of life. He fought from breakfast till lunch and from lunch until dinner.

He furnished his headquarters with soft upholstered furniture from Germany, a tiled stove and bath with hot and cold water. His orderlies were forbidden to wake him in his hours of rest. What more natural than that his subordinates should have the same habits?

Soviet Commanders studied these habits and generally attacked during the rest hours of the enemy commanders.

They found it much more difficult, however, to deal with the commander of the new division, General Rottenburg. On arrival this division proceeded to strengthen defenses, put up barbed wire, and got the range of every yard of ground between them and the Russians. General Rottenburg liked to do things thoroughly and was hard to please. He changed the whole system of defense inherited from his predecessor and con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Tokyo Says Hornet Carried Raid Planes

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 13

A Japanese broadcast asserted today that the United States aircraft carrier Hornet was the vessel which carried the planes that raided Tokyo last April 18.

The broadcast, beamed for Japanese communities in East Asia, said, without giving the authority, that it was "disclosed" that the Hornet "brought the North American bombers during the attack on Japan." The broadcast was reported by Government monitors to the Office of War Information.

The sinking of the Hornet was "revenge for the raid," the Tokyo Radio said, adding that "our imperial air units have been concentrating on this ship." The broadcast said the date of April 18 "can never be forgotten by the 100,000,000 Japanese people."

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—Gen. Gregory Zukhoff's operations in South Russia have been so remarkably successful that there is a danger of reaction when the pace of his offensive slackens. It must inevitably slacken when the Russians get farther from their supplies and the Germans get closer to the network of railways which lies east and south of Rostov.

In the Caucasus, the pace still is rapid, and in that direction there are great possibilities.

In the first place, the climate along the shores of Black Sea is milder than it is farther north and military operations can continue when movement has become impossible on any large scale in Central or Northern Russia.

Bearing this in mind, the layout of rail communications south of Rostov offers scope for interesting speculation. It has been assumed generally that should the Russians get to Rostov before Hitler can extricate his Caucasian army, the latter will become a hostage to fate.

Alternative Retreat

This is only partly true. A study of the map will show that even if the Russians reach Rostov before the bulk of the German Caucasian forces can escape through it, there still is an alternative line of retreat from Novorossisk and Anapa by sea to one or another of the Crimean ports.

We know for certain that some of the German troops came that way, and there is no reason they should not attempt to retreat the way they came. I use the word "attempt" advisedly, because the Russian Black Sea Fleet still is in being and presumably is based at the last two Black Sea ports in Russian possession—Tuapse and Batum.

I am right in assuming the German General Staff has in view the use of the Black Sea as a possible line of retreat, veiled threats to neutral countries as to the fate

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Statement on Pleasure Driving Given by Bay State Officials

In order to correct apparent misunderstandings as to occurrences in the enforcement by OPA of the ban on pleasure driving, the following statement was issued today jointly by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Acting State Director, and Edward O. Proctor, State Attorney:

1. In no cases have ration books been seized by OPA investigators or by the state or local police. On the contrary we have issued orders absolutely forbidding the seizure of ration books. Reports that a number of motorists have already been deprived of their ration books are untrue.

2. In no cases will automobilists be deprived of their ration books without a hearing by the Local War Price and Rationing Board which issued them. In every case alleged violators will receive at least a five-day notice and be given a full hearing by their Local Boards before any action is taken, and from the decisions of these Boards a right of appeal lies to the State Office. This hearing will be provided even in the case of admitted violations.

3. All OPA investigators have received the strictest instructions not to stop automobiles that are moving along a public highway, and so far as we are aware, these instructions have been carefully followed. So far as we have been informed, the police have also followed this same practice except in the city of Worcester, where on the opening day automobilists were stopped and interviewed by police officials. If there were any cases where our investigators have violated these instructions, we should be pleased to have immediate information.

Chance to Give Facts

4. All persons whose cars have been reported will be given an opportunity in writing to state the true facts and to offer any explanation of the presence of their cars at the place of sport or amusement before the cases are referred to Local Boards for action.

5. Investigators have been instructed not to adopt a general practice of accosting and questing motorists. If, however, they see a motorist coming out of a place of sport or amusement and entering a nautomobile, the investigator may question him and obtain an admission that he has attended a show or a sporting event, as the case may be.

6. Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the OPA has received and is still receiving full and cordial co-operation from the state and local police. Our investigators are instructed whenever they enter a city or town to go immediately to the local police station, show their credentials and ask co-operation of the officers in charge. Reports of friction or lack of co-operation between the police and the OPA investigators have no foundation in fact.

7. From Jan. 8 to 5 p. m. on Jan. 12, the total number of registrations taken is 2,266. The number of drivers questioned by our investigators is 721. Violations were admitted in 102 cases, and

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Boston Man's '42 Auto Plate Picked Up in African Desert

This is the story of a Massachusetts automobile registration plate which went a'traveling, and wound up in the African desert.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today he had received a letter from First Sergeant Paul R. Fitzgerald, of Lowell, Massachusetts, "somewhere in Africa," reporting the finding of the plate.

"I am somewhere in Africa with the A. E. F., and I just picked up a Massachusetts license plate No. 803,021," (1942) Sergeant Fitzgerald wrote.

"It was lying on the ground in a most peculiar place," the letter continued. "You see, I am a resident of Lowell, Mass., where I practiced law, and finding the plate was like having a dish of Boston baked beans.

"I am curious to find out who was the owner of these plates. There may be an interesting story involved. Would you be so kind as to advise me who the owner is, as I intend keeping the plate with me. There are many Massachusetts things I would like to see, as well as this plate, you can believe me. Yours respectfully, Paul R. Fitzgerald, 1st Serg."

The Registrar has sent the following answer to Sergeant Fitzgerald:

"Plate No. 803,021 was assigned to a 1934 Plymouth coach owned by Walter S. Dickson, 35 St. Germain Street, Boston, who according to his application is a Staff Sergeant. If you locate him over there, tell him I will see if I can send the car and other plate over because we will not use automobiles here very soon. Very truly yours, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar."

Russia:

German Stand Fails In Caucasus Battle

The Germans threw tanks and warplanes into a stiffening stand in the Caucasus in a desperate attempt to cover their forces holding the Maikop oil fields and the Black Sea coast farther west, but the Russians reported further gains and more villages recaptured.

Red Star, mouthpiece of the Russian Army, said the battle was becoming more violent, particularly along the rail line toward

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Newton Fund Workers Formulating Final Plans

Final plans for their work in the Newton campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund were charted yesterday by the Newton Women's Division of the Fund, which met at the Brae Burn Country Club. This Division carries the 1943 appeal of the Fund to all merchants and mercantile establishments in all the Newton villages.

Setting a rapid pace in organization, Mrs. Edgar S. Burkhardt, chairman of the Division, announced the complete enrollment of all workers several weeks ago, and said yesterday that the women already have received their assignments and are prepared to go out in a businesslike way as they carry their appeal to Newton businessmen.

About 300 Massachusetts State officials and employees who will act as volunteer workers in the campaign were addressed yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Boston City Club. Mentioning the importance of the Fund drive to the war effort, the Governor urged these volunteers to co-operate to the fullest for the success of the campaign to raise $7,800,000.

Bruce Barton, of New York, former Representative in Congress and nationally known advertising executive and author, will be the chief speaker at the Labor-Management conference at the Hotel Statler on Jan. 20, sponsored jointly by the Greater Boston United War Fund and the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston.

The conference will mark the enlistment of the Council as a wartime instrument for Labor-Management co-operation by the Fund, said Charles S. Cabot, general chairman of the drive.

Other speakers at the conference will be: Clinton Golden, assistant to the president of the United Steel Workers of America and a member of the War Manpower Commission; Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company and member of the National War Labor Board; and Abraham Bluestein, Executive Secretary for United Nations Relief, A. F. of L.

R. J. Keller

Mrs. Edgar S. Burkhardt

Chairman of the Newton Women's Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

The following subscriptions of $500 and over were acknowledged at the headquarters of the campaign today:

$20,000—Anonymous.
6,000—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.
2,400—Mr. and Mrs. H. LeBaron Sampson.
1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shea.
1,700—Miss Fanny P. Mason.
1,640—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman.
1,300—Anonymous.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brickley.
850—Mrs. B. Preston Clark.
750—Anonymous.
700—Mr. and Mrs. W. Latimer Gray.
600—Anonymous (3).
500—Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell.

Treat All Nations Equally After a Victory—Norris

A postwar world which would see peoples of all nations, including those of Japan, Germany, and Italy, treated as equals, today was seen as theonly m eans of establishing a lasting peace by ex-Senator George W. Norris, who is in Boston to attend a testimonial dinner to be given in his honor at the Boston City Club tonight.

Mr. Norris, one of the nation's leading statesmen, will make a major address following the dinner tonight on "Why We Fight," his first since retiring from Congress.

"When victory is ours—as it ultimately will be—we must not humiliate our enemies over the peace table," Mr. Norris said. "If we want a lasting peace, we've got to treat them as equals. By doing so, we will prove to the peoples of those nations that we are acting in good faith."

The former Senator said that the United Nations shouldn't stop fighting until the complete surrender of Japan, Italy, and Germany. Then, he continued, these countries should be completely disarmed, not only by taking their guns away, but by removing all machinery from war plants so that not one bomb or shell could be manufactured.

Digressing from the postwar world for a moment, the former Senator eased into the political future of the United States. Mr. Norris saw a sweeping Republican victory in the 1944 national election, including a Republican President. He would not, however, predict who the Republican candidate would be, and said that between now and November of 1944 some outstanding individual would emerge.

In speaking of the Administration of President Roosevelt, the Nebraska Senator had only words of praise. In fact, he compared Mr. Roosevelt with Abraham Lincoln, saying that no two men had ever served in more trying times than their own respective administrations.

Asked if he thought Mr Roosevelt would run on the Democratic ticket in 1944, Mr. Norris didn't think he would.

Having been a champion of liberalism in this country ever since his election to Congress 39 years ago, Mr. Norris said that this policy is receding rather than progressing. However, he saw a few bright spots, and believed that over a number of years liberalism would come back to its own, and even progress.

In regard to the possibility of a third party coming to the front, the Nebraska statesman did not think that there would be any chance of a party becoming powerful enough to hold its own. However, he said, any third party has great effect on the two main parties. Referring to the Democratic Party of the South, he felt that the South would be greatly improved if it had another party. Any party needs competition, he said.

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight. Diminishing winds.

New Hampshire and Western Maine: Will become colder in the interior tonight.

Massachusetts: Colder except in S. E. position and along the coast tonight.

Vermont: Colder tonight.

Rhode Island: Continued colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:03 p. m.: height, 9 feet.
Thursday, 6:34 a. m.: height, 8.5 feet.

BENTLEY Training—EVENINGS

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. Class hours, 6.45 to 8.45

- Midyear course in fundamentals of Accounting for those who have no knowledge of the subject, and for those who need to review fundamentals of double-entry bookkeeping. Two evenings a week Tuesday and Thursday, beginning January 19 and ending June 18 Tuition $50, payable $10 a month
- Instruction is given by means of lectures and demonstrations No classroom recitations Ages of students range from 17 to 50
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(One block from Massachusetts Avenue Subway Station)

State Is Asked That Prisoners Do Farm Work

The Bay State Legislature had before it today a proposal for the use of prison labor to help alleviate the critical shortage of manpower on Massachusetts farms.

In a bill, filed yesterday, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, asked that he be allowed to indenture inmates for work on farms or in other places considered to be in the public interest.

The Commissioner estimated that about half of the 4,000 male inmates of the State Farm, State Reformatory, and Norfolk Prison Colony, and in county jails or houses of correction, were serving sentences for petty offenses, and said they were suitable for indenture.

Indentured inmates who escape would be punished by terms up to two years, to be served after completion of the term the inmate was serving at the time of his escape.

The present law allows the indentufe of women prisoners in Massachusetts, Mr. Lyman pointed out. The proposed law would extend this to men prisoners for a time "not exceeding the prisoner's term of imprisonment."

If adopted the Act would remain in effect during the continuance of a state of war between the United States and any foreign power.

Almost simultaneously with the filing of the bill, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called on Louis B. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture to "get together with the farm agencies" and decide what steps must be taken to provide labor to help Massachusetts farms produce their crops this summer.

New Building Code

Prompted by the Cocoanut Grove fire, Governor Saltonstall has appointed a special commission to aid in drafting legislation for new building codes in Massachusetts.

Members of the Commission are Roger Greeley, of Lexington, an architect who is President of the Boston Building Congress and the New England Town Planning Association; Elliott P. Knight, of Newburyport, a safety engineer; and Merton C. Tuttle of Newton, a member of the Emergency Construction Committee of the War Industries Board.

The Commission will be unpaid and necessary funds required by its work will come from the Governor's special fund.

Hurley Reappoints Five

Francis X. Hurley, State Treasurer-elect, has announced that he will reappoint Karl H. Oliver, Needham, Deputy State Treasurer, and A. Harris Paton, Melrose Second Deputy, when he takes office next week.

The new State Treasurer, a Democrat, said he would also retain the head bookkeeper, Raymond S. Dolber of Waltham, who has held the post for many years, Robert G. Smith, of Newburyport, receiving teller, and Thomas B. McDavitt of Boston, warrant teller.

Import Ban End On Argentine Beef Indorsed by Tobin

A proposal that restrictions be lifted on the importation of Argentine beef was indorsed today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the City Health Commissioner, Dr. George L. Gately.

This inforsement followed a telegram to the Mayor from Kenneth J. Kelley, President of the New England Food Council of Meat Cutters Union, complaining of a meat shortage in Massachusetts, and proposing lend-lease and military requirements be met by Argentine beef.

Mr. Kelley pointed out that such a move would free greater quantities of domestic beef for public consumption.

Urbanites in N. H. Asked to Raise Pig

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—Urban residents of New Hampshire have been asked by Governor Blood to raise a pig or two and rabbits in small backyard plots and to devote more time to Victory gardens and the production of poultry.

"New Hampshire farmers are doing their part in the total food mobilization for the State," the Chief Executive told a food mobilization rally day gathering. "But they can't do it all alone."

He said that in 1943 the State had been asked to increase acreage of potatoes 27 per cent, numbers of cattle and calves 15 per cent, milk production 2 per cent, chickens 10 per cent, eggs 9 per cent, and turkeys 10 per cent.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15—Last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 26—Through this date No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleets of cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Poultry Show Opens Today

By a Staff Photographer

High School Boys Aid Exhibitors

Earning special credits in their agricultural courses at Jamaica Plain High School, several students have aided exhibitors in setting up the 94th Boston Poultry Show, which opens today at the Boston Garden Exhibition Hall. Shown here with a Dark Brahma hen is Robert Mayer of West Roxbury, a sophomore member of the School's Poultry Class.

Gambling Raid Case in Court; Sagansky Held in $25,000 Bail

Continued from Page 1

integrity I would stake anything. They are present on the Boston police force in just as large a proportion as on any other, and that proportion is high.

"For obvious reasons, police officers of lower rank are practically helpless when criminal syndicates are allowed to take over. I shall accept the help of many fine officers of the Boston force. I have no doubt that we shall be able to remedy a situation the continuance of which would be intolerable in peacetime and which is doubly so in time of war."

Mr. Bushnell gave this statement to the press through his secretary, Miss Mary Avery, who said copies of it were being sent to superior police officers and division commanders, with the request that it be called to the attention of every police officer on th eforce.

Acting on the orders of Attorney General Bushnell, 52 State Troopers, most of them in plain clothes, joined Federal agents at 4:45 p. m., the time described by authorities as "the accounting hour" for the day's play on number pools and horse betting, and apprehended 20 men and three women all of whom were booked at State Police Headquarters, 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, on charges of conspiring to set up and promote a lottery.

Climax Probe

The raids climaxed seven months of under cover investigation and were said to have come unknown to the Boston Police Department whose Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty, had just announced Tuesday the results of a three-week secret drive by the local police to rid the city of number pool and horse race bookies.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office indicated that the biggest raid of its kind in Massachusetts history was set for late in November, but the Cocoanut Grove fire with its attendant investigations and grand jury proceedings temporarily curtailed the activities of the gambling syndicate, disturbing its normal routine.

Asked at a press conference this morning if he intended to remove Police Commissioner Joseph T. Timilty of Boston as a result of the recent Cocoanut Grove disaster and the number pool raids made yesterday, Governor Saltonstall said: "I assume that this case is in the hands of Attorney General Bushnell, and that until the evidence is brought out on the subject I have nothing to say about the Police Commissioner in Boston."

The results of the delay in timing were manifested in two big van loads of equipment, containing horse betting tabs, number pool adding machines and records which were brought to State Police Headquarters to be sifted for evidence by members of the Attorney General's staff. Search warrants, obtained in secret Monday night, produced the contents of safe deposit boxes and bank accounts, both of special interest to the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The investigation which led to the raid was begun by the Attorney General's office last June when a Federal survey indicated that approximately $90,000,000 was taken in Massachusetts alone since 1935 with the accompanying loss of $1,500,000 in income taxes.

A corps of investigators and a clerical force to correlate all the evidence was established by Attorney General Bushnell and supplemented by the loan of scores of State Police Officers by Acting Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes. Assistant outstate prosecutors were assigned to handle the legal aspects of the job and Federal authorities furnished men for the work.

The net result was constant surveillance of the syndicate salesmen which in some instances extended to the horse-betting and pay-off rooms and even "the business offices" of the syndicate itself where the investigators, taking a tip from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recorded in motion pictures the placing of bets by customers.

Some of the things which may have to be ultimately explained, authorities stated, include, for example, the means by which those connected with the syndicate from the street salesmen up were able to obtain new cars and new tires for their daily rounds in the midst of an Atlantic coast rationing program.

Salesman who were bent on picking up their "plays" apparently felt no compunctions about the use of gasoline, according to the District Attorney's office. The tanks of many of their cars were replenished from five gallon cans carried in the back, though the automobile itself displayed an "A" sticker.

The routine consisted of meeting the players at certain street corners, beauty shops, poolrooms, bowling alleys, shoe shine parlors, office buildings and assembling the bets at various subheadquarters throughout the city and turning over the plays and receipts to a sales manager of the district. An accounting would then be made at syndicate headquarters.

The following were arraigned today.

Sally Goodsnyder, 168 Gardner Road, Brookline.
Nathan Goodsnyder, 891 Morton Street, Mattapan.
Dominic Pallandino, 172 Salem Street, Boston.
Joe Pallandino, 63 Fourth Street, Medford.
Lee Goldblatt, 12 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edward Hotze, 451 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.
Louis Popkin, 236 Seaver Street, Roxbury.
Peter Kelly, 8 Greenville Street, Somerville.
Isaac Spigel, 81 Everett Avenue, Chelsea.
John Cavagnaro, 34 North Bennett Street, Boston.
David Snyder, 135 Chambers Street, Boston.
Max Rudkin, 125 Glenville Avenue Allston.
Guy Sirrito, 163 Columbia Road Dorchester.
Maurice Helman, 17 Bradford Street, Boston.
Louis Hodess, 11 Ashford Road, Newton.
David Belinsky, 476 Tremont Street, Boston.
George Bailey, 334 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.
Joseph Stepner, 23 Wyoming Street, Roxbury.
Nathan Auberg, 212 West Newton Street, Boston.
Irving Rosen, 167 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester.
John Benelli, 284 Hanover Street, Boston.
Jenny Rubenstein, 58 Holworthy Street, Roxbury.

Lemuel W. Standish

Lemuel W. Standish, who passed on in Stoneham yesterday, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1923 and 1930, and for more than 25 years was editor of the Stoughton, Mass., Sentinel.

A native of North Easton, he was educated in the public schools of Stoughton. He learned the printer's trade in Wakefield, and worked for a time on the Wakefield Bulletin before going back to Stoughton. For a number of years, he was a member of the Stoughton Republican Town Committee, and for a time was Secretary of the Republican State Committee.

Prominent in Masonic orders, he was editor of the Eastern Star Bulletin. He was also President of the Old Stoughton Musical Society, said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the United States. He was the author of several books.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 12
2,000 gallons	853
1,500 gallons	639¾
1,000 gallons	426½
500 gallons	213¼

Grove Quash Pleas Under Advisement

With defense counsel in the Cocoanut Grove case completing arguments on special pleas to quash all indictments, Judge Frank Donahue of Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court today took the motions under advisement.

Arnold H. Salisbury, Special Assistant Attorney General, was given until tomorrow to file a brief answering points raised by the Judge and defense counsel during pleadings yesterday and today.

That the case would not be tried this month was indicated by the Judge's reception of remarks by defense counsel that their clients didn't want the case tried this month.

Also, Judge Donahue had said that "time is the (State) Government's concern, and no request for trial date has yet been made."

Earlier the Judge raised the question that the indictments did not set forth any specific crime. Addressing Mr. Salisbury and Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, he said: "You merely say in these indictments that defendants conspired to violate the building laws."

"They were solid indictments," countered Mr. Doyle, citing cases he regarded as precedent for the form used.

In regard to the manslaughter indictments, as distinct from the conspiracy indictments, Mr. Doyle said the crime was "manslaughter by omission to do their duty."

Defense counsel had claimed that the Government failed to allege acts in drawing manslaughter indictments.

Mr. Doyle replied that there was a "duty owed by these defendants to the victims of that disaster. Manslaughter may be committed by careless omission."

Judge Donahue interposed that manslaughter "must be an intentional act."

The Judge remarked on the length of the indictments, saying he thought they could be stated more "concisely."

When Mr. Salisbury asked to be heard again, the Judge replied that he would "entertain a brief," to be filed tomorrow.

Yesterday until noon, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell answered for the State. In the afternoon, Attorneys Daniel J. Gallagher and Herbert F. Callahan for the two Welanskys and Attorney Abraham C. Webber for Jacob Goldfine made their arguments, finishing in time for adjournment in the afternoon. Mr. Doyle answered for the State in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Federal Grand Jury recessed yesterday until Jan. 20, leading Federal Building observers to conclude that no report would be made soon on the tax status of the Cocoanut Grove, where large stocks of liquor had been stored.

That the Grove may never get another liquor license from the Boston Licensing Board was indicated today by Mary Driscoll, chairman, who said that with the lapse of its license on Dec. 31, no new one would be issued, due to State law attempting to cut down Boston licenses from 850 to 700.

State Officials Give Statement On OPA Rules

Continued from Page 1

in the course of our investigation 30 drivers were found to be driving with improper ration coupons.

Usual Processes of Law

In enforcing this law, the OPA has not adopted and does not intend to adopt any method savoring of the Gestapo. The usual processes of law to which the public has long been accustomed will be strictly observed and the rights of every member of the public fully protected by the opportunity for hearing and an appeal in the case of an adverse decision.

At the same time, so long as the shortage of gasoline and motor fuel oil requires the ban on pleasure driving, motorists must revise their habits of unnecessary driving so as to comply with the regulation. So long as they give full support and compliance to the letter and the spirit of the law, they need fear no annoyances or indignities in its enforcement.

Simultaneously with release of the above statement the Office of Price Admjnistration announced that motorists would be permitted to make nonessential stops in the course of their essential automboile trips—such as stopping at a movie on the way home from work.

Tufts to Graduate First War Class

More than 160 students of Tufts College will graduate at a special degree convocation at the Cousens Gymnasium, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. These students represent the first class to complete the degree requirements at mid-years under the wartime program.

The group receiving degrees is made up of approximately 68 from the Engineering School, 70 from the School of Liberal Arts, and 18 from Jackson, the Department of Women. The majority of men graduating have been accepted for enlistment in the Army, Navy and Marines.

The faculty section of the academic procession will be headed by President Leonard Carmichael and Professor Clarence P. Housten, head of the Athletic Department and faculty marshal.

Stores and Good Planning Seen Stop to Food Lack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13—Fill up the storage warehouses with food and lay out an intelligent campaign for food production and transportation and there is no visible reason why New England should experience any kind of a food shortage for the duration of the war, Howard Russell, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, told farmers of Worcester County, meeting here today.

Mr. Russell noted the fact that the past 12 months have been the best food production months in the history of New England, and he felt that despite increasing production demands "a little bit of sound planning" would enable local farmers to meet the challenge of the times. He made the reservation that any immediate weather or transportation crisis, as yet unforeseen, could propel New England right into the middle of a serious food shortage.

"But we still have time," he said, "in so far as I can see to avoid any serious shortages by the type of planning which has been ignored on the fuel oil front."

Mr. Russell pointed out that his organization sounded warnings concerning the fuel oil shortage as far back as March, 1940. The warnings, he added, were ignored. Now the Farm Bureau head is warning against a food shortage, not because it is an immediate prospect, but because it is far enough away to avoid its serious aspects.

Favorable factors in the food picture he alluded to as the Government's effort to support dairy and egg prices at a time when these products are usually selling at a seasonal low. Farmers themselves, he said, are clearing their own decks for action against any possibility of a food shortage.

"As little as a 3 to 5 per cent food shortage," Mr. Russell pointed out, "sets people talking at a rate that would indicate something drastic. What shortages we seem to have at this time such as butter could be converted into adequate supplies merely by a slight turn towards the better."

Mr. Russell's chief concern was that some sudden crisis in transportation or serious weather conditions might interrupt the food supplies overnight and cause an acute problem of supply with the warehouses almost empty. "We never have had much of an oversupply of reserves," he warned.

Violator of Tire Price Ceiling Fined $7,500 in U. S. Court

A warning that all future violators of tire and other rationing regulations would be dealt with severely was sounded by Judge George C. Sweeney of the United States District Court today, while imposing the heaviest penalty yet given by any court in Massachusetts for such offenses.

He imposed a fine of $7,500 against the Ware Motor Sales Corporation and an individual fine of $250 against the President of the Company, Louis H. B. Kaplan, on charges of selling new and used tires far in excess of ceiling prices. The fine was given in lieu of a one-year jail sentence recommended by Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb.

The defendant pleaded guilty to charges of overselling price ceilings, saying that he bought the tires at prices above the ceilings in order to get them for his customers. The prosecution charged that Mr. Kaplan sold some tires as high as $40 apiece, adding that the defendant had made as much as $10,000 profit in the illegal sale of rationed tires.

Declaring that this was the most flagrant case of ceiling price violations to come to the attention of his office, Attorney Gottlieb asked the court to make an example of the defendant and set the maximum penalty of one year in jail. The Judge compromised by imposing the severe fine, giving the defendant a chance to handle his business properly and stay out of jail.

Grange Urges Ban on Strikes

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13 (AP)—A telegram strongly condemning "labor racketeers" and deploring all strikes was sent to President Roosevelt by the Connecticut State Grange, meeting at the Hotel Bond for its fifty-eighth annual session.

"Coal miners are out on strike," the telegram, sent yesterday, said in part. "New England is cold and growing colder. We need coal, oil, gasoline, rubber and food. Men in essential industry are out on strike. Farmers are bending their backs under a heavy load. Farmers are short of manpower, materials, and machinery. Farmers are too patriotic to strike.

"This is America (our country) of which we speak. Our boys are fighting gallantly on the seven seas and on every continent. Every man-hour lost is the enemy's gain.

"Mr. President, the farmers of America look to you to end all strikes forthwith. We deplore all strikes in times like these. We condemn labor racketeers. Mr. President, American farmers are looking to you to find a way out."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Sherman K. Ives, Master of the State Grange, in his report.

"It is indeed regrettable, if not tragic, that our farmers should now have to be giving thought and effort to combating labor organizers on one hand and governmental social experimentation on the other when their sole endeavor should be food production in this crisis."

He charged that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had issued a "misleading" statement on current agricultural prices, which, he said, are "lower than in 1939 or 1919, while industrial wages are higher.

"In spite of this, farmers have performed an almost miraculous feat of production in 1942," he added.

Lumber's Part In the War Topic At Parker House

The production of more lumber, and the part which this so critically needed material plays in the war effort, will be discussed at the annual dinner meeting of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association at the Parker House tonight, where Arthur T. Upson Director of the Lumber and Lumber Products Branch of the War Production Board will be the chief speaker.

This meeting and the general conference of the Association at the Parker House tomorrow morning will both be open to anyone interested in lumber, and there will be opportunities for an exchange of information, ideas, and experience on war problems as they affect the lumber manufacturing industry.

Tomorrow's open forum meeting will be led by B. R. Ellis, Manager of the Priorities Division of the Lumber and Timber Products War Committee, and Henry Bahr, Manager of the Legal Department, National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Election of officers to the Association will close the two-day conference tomorrow.

Grove Fire Costs Bay State About $40,000 in Taxes

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long has disclosed that Massachusetts lost approximately $40,000 in meal tax revenue during December as an aftermath of the Cocoanut Grove fire.

The drop in public patronage of night clubs and the closing of many places by the Boston Licensing Bureau were responsible for the drop the tax commissioner said.

Possibility of further loss of meal tax revenue to the State was seen by Mr. Long as a result of the ban on pleasure driving and the sharp decrease in business of roadside restaurants and clubs. This has been somewhat counteracted by better business in Boston restaurants and hotels, attributed in part to heavy spending by war workers and service men.

Collections of the 5 per cent food tax for old age assistance in the first 11 months of its administration totaled $1,509,825, the Tax Commissioner said. This, he added, was better than anticipated.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Civilian Defense in Massachusetts" will be given by J. Wells Farley at the Unitarian Club annual meeting at the Harvard Club at 6:30 p. m. Officers for 1943 will be elected.

Thursday

A talk on "Tapestries" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.
A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Argentina Finally Obtains $4,000,000 of Ex-Axis Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Argentina has drawn at least one benefit from its policy of neutrality with the purchase by contract of 21,000 tons of ex-German shipping sheltering in the Port of Buenos Aires.

This tonnage is represented by the three ships Anatolia, Nieburg, and Lahn, which long ago preferred a fixed local haven to the hazards of a dash through the United Nations blockade of the Atlantic. Although in Buenos Aires the refugees were acquired by the Argentine concern, Lloyd Argentino. This, however, is only a disguise for German interests. The ships were renamed San Martin, Belgrano and Santa Fe, but could not be set to work because the Allies refused to countenance the transaction. They were cognizant of the true ownership and ramifications of the Lloyd Argentino.

This situation was little to the liking of the Argentine Government, eager to take advantage of the war situation, which had attracted refugee Axis shipping to its ports, to build up a state merchant marine. It already had acquired nearly 100,000 tons of Italian steamships.

Allied Permission Comes

Allied permission finally was given for governmental acquisition of the Lloyd Argentina ships. The agreed price is 16,900,000 pesos, or about $4,000,000, a sum which will remain blocked until the war ends. Britain and America have a fixed policy with neutrals to refuse the Axis use of money from property sales.

The Argentine Government had been negotiating more than a year for the ships and the recent agreement was consummated thanks to the assistance of the Inter-American Economic Committee in Washington and negotiations with the British Government.

Transfer to and free operation under the Argentine flag, in the State merchant fleet, will be permitted early this year. It is understood that employment for the ships is planned in the South American coastal trade.

The transaction, it is assumed, would not have been countenanced by the United Nations, especially the United States and Great Britain, unless deemed convenient for their interests. These are usually satisfied when, subject to reservations, the general object is fulfilled of getting idle shipping to work again.

What of French Ships?

Another and more interesting shipping problem in the River Plate is the future of 30,000 tons of French shipping which have been lying idle in Buenos Aires since the establishment of the Vichy regime. A diplomatic contest is believed to be proceeding over four ships representing this tonnage. The Allies, naturally, are eager to obtain use of them in the Fighting French or general democratic cause, while the Argentine Government would like to acquire them for the state merchant fleet.

The four ships are the Formose, which served as decoy to the Graf Spee prior to the battle of Punta del Este, together with the Campana, Katiola and Aurigny. The Aurigny caught fire over a year ago and was practically destroyed in port. It may have to be sold for scrap but a good part of its engines and equipment would be useful to complete or modify Argentine vessels.

The French company, Sud Atlantique, which operated the ships, recently underwent a change of management. This is symptomatic of the struggle in Buenos Aires for ownership and operation of the three ships. Intense diplomatic interest has been shown, despite denials by the American and British embassies, but, if local newspaper reports are confirmed, a compromise will be reached by allowing the Argentine flag to be hoisted.

If Argentine operation is agreed on, it is said, the French ships will probably be put to work on the River Plate-South African route. Here they would make some contribution to the Allied war effort, while the fastidious Argentine Foreign Ministry Officials would be consoled by the smaller risks of Axis interference to be encountered in the far southern sectors of the Atlantic.

Some 400 of the crews of the French vessels are still in Buenos Aires and, if the state merchant fleet gets its agreement, it is presumed that the seamen will be contracted by the Argentines, who can find ready use, at high rates of pay, for these foreign seamen and engine room staff crews.

Churches Aid Race Relation Sunday, Feb. 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Race prejudice is a world issue that is contrary to all the teachings of Christianity, physical science, democracy, and common sense, the Federal Council of Churches declared today in a call to the churches of America for observance of Sunday, Feb. 14, as Race Relations Sunday. This will precede Brotherhood Week, set for Feb. 19 to 28.

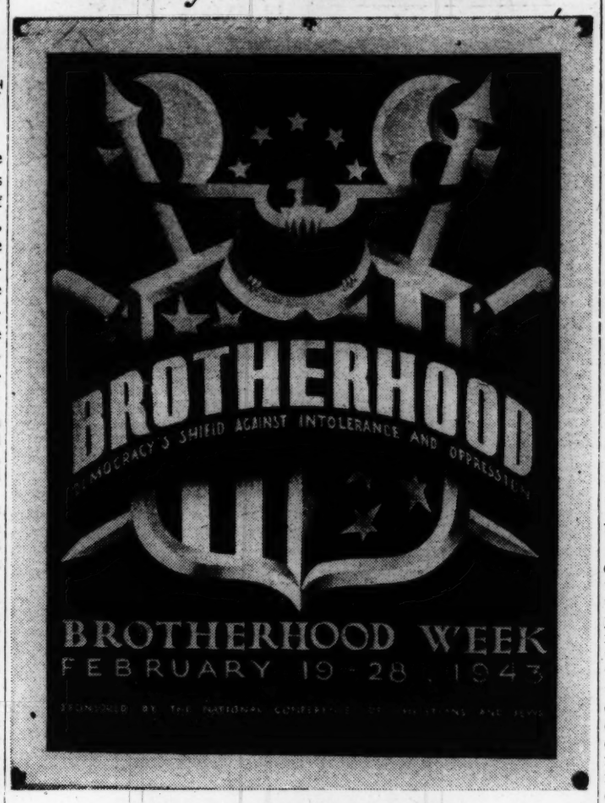
The Council's call for observance of Race Relations Sunday declared that "man must be treated as man, apart from race and birth and color."

"These principles and practices regarding race have not yet been fully accepted among us," it stressed. "Negro citizens have been consigned to the edges of civilization, denied many of its rights and privileges. They have been hedged about and oppressed. Other racial minorities have been denied their due rights and opportunities as Americans.

"The question of race is no longer a domestic issue. It has been thrust into the center of the world's consciousness; it is a world issue. We cannot say we are fighting for democracy abroad and refuse to practice it at home."

The Council recommended that church leaders continuously assert the infinite value and dignity of every person regardless of race or color; oppose racial discrimination in the armed forces; work to relieve acute White-Negro tensions in camp and war industrial communities; give strong support to President Roosevelt's executive order against discrimination in industry; work to banish from American speech derogatory terms about other races; help spread the truth about Negroes; look on the Negro citizen not as a "problem" but as a possibility; throw opportunities for Government employment open to all citizens on the same basis; stimulate young people to sponsor interracial meetings and services of worship, and invite persons of other races to teach in church schools and take part in leadership of church services.

'Victory for Brotherhood'



Poster by High School Student

This "Victory for Brotherhood" poster by Robert Ruhlman, a Glenville High School student in Cleveland, Ohio, won first place in a nation-wide contest on this theme, and has been designated as the official Brotherhood Week poster by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the sponsoring National Conference of Christians and Jews in New York. It will be displayed in more than 2,000 communities during the observance set for Feb. 19 to 28. A poster submitted by Norma Di Gerolami of Bayside High School, New York City, got second place and was judged best in New York State.

The tenth anniversary observance of Brotherhood Week will be marked by churches, universities, service clubs, unions, civic forums, chambers of commerce, women's clubs and other organizations throughout the nation.

Miners Weigh Strike Truce After WLB's Hint of Seizure

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 13 (AP)—Thousands of striking miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields were called into mass meetings today to consider a possible truce after the War Labor Board hinted it may ask President Roosevelt to seize all strike-bound collieries and end "that threat" to the prosecution of the war.

Leaders of the 19,000 strikers received the Labor Board statement—its second in two days—at a meeting last night and immediately acted to convene their local unions, affiliates of the United Mine Workers, today to "get the reaction" and consider peaceful negotiations.

The WLB, in telegrams to John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, and heads of five companies, declared that "anthracite coal stockpiles are at a critically low level endangering the health of our people and the prosecution of the war," and added:

"Unless this threat to the safety of our nation is immediately terminated, the Board will exercise all powers within its jurisdiction to fulfill its obligation to the country."

The wage dispute was certified to the War Labor Board yesterday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Earlier, the WLB had appealed directly to the strikers to return.

The same appeal has been made by Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, the Senate committee investigating the war program, the industry's governing committee of 12, made up of six operators and six U. M. W. representatives, and many U. M. W. leaders themselves. The U. M. W. consistently has condemned the strike since it began Dec. 30.

In many sections of the oil-rationed East, the walkout has caused the worst coal shortage since World War I. Production has been reduced by about 30,000 tons a day.

Kaiser Motion Denied

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13 (AP)—Trial Examiner Harry N. Denham has refused to grant a motion by Henry J. Kaiser interests to dismiss a hearing on unfair labor practice charges against three Kaiser Company shipyards.

Kaiser attorneys asked the dismissal, asserting the shipyards were owned by the Government and that the National Labor Relations Board lacks jurisdiction.

Mr. Denham, in denying the motion, ruled that the yards were not agents of the Government, as the Kaiser attorneys maintained, and that the Government's control over the Company was only that of a contractor guarding his interests in subletting contracts.

Pay Boost Denied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The War Labor Board has refused to approve a voluntary wage increase in a plant on grounds that a collective bargaining election is about to be held and the Board might be in the position of abetting an unfair labor practice.

The ruling was made unanimously in the case of Western Cartridge, East Alton, Ill., which asked the Board on Nov. 10 for permission to make a general wage increase and other adjustments.

States Study Child Labor in War Work

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Child labor promises to be one of the big issues before many of the State Legislatures opening sessions this winter. But it's not a clear-cut issue of child laoor, according to the Council of State Governments here.

The question is how to revise child labor laws to permit youngsters to make their contribution to the war effort without losing those hard-won social gains represented in the State laws on this subject passed in the last decade. For there appears to be no reaction against child labor bans in general. The American people, so far as observers here can see, don't want to allow their little boys and girls to work in hazardous occupations or to toil at tasks beyond their strength. Nor, above all, do they want industry to make a profit on the labor of children.

On the other hand, many socially-minded people recognize that these are not ordinary times, that there is an acute shortage of manpower, and that people who would never be asked to work in normal times must be recruited by industry and agriculture now, if the war is to be won. Old people well entitled to pensions are being called back to jobs. Similarly children, who in ordinary times would never be expected to be earners, may now well be called upon to do certain kinds of work that they can do without harm to themselves, these people say.

Reflected in Legislation

State legislation in the defense period and since the outbreak of war reflects this desire on the part of people to retain the basic child welfare legislation, but to modify it for the duration.

Thus, according to a Department of Labor Publication, The Child, the movement to establish better permanent child labor laws has continued in the last two years, even while certain specific modifications were made to meet wartime conditions. In the 1941-42 period, when pressure for modification of existing laws was heavy, Florida, Louisiana, and Puerto Rico went right ahead and adopted child labor laws which place them among the most progressive States. During that period also, six States, either by law or administrative order, extended prohibitions against minors in hazardous occupations.

At the same time some of these same States, and others, passed laws to relax certain work standards for children to meet peculiar wartime needs for manpower. New York and New Jersey, for example, passed laws permitting children 14 years old or older to be released from school, for a limited period, to do agricultural work. But it was specified in these laws that the children must be paid the same wages as adults for comparable work, and a Student Service Commission must first determine that the children are needed.

Safeguards for Children

During this period the Federal Government also faced the practical aspects of the manpower problem as it concerns children and, through the Department of Labor, lowered the minimum age for women working on Federal contracts from 18 years to 16 years. But a number of safeguards were set up, such as the requirement for an eight-hour day and a ban on late night work.

One interesting proposal is that made by Dr. Harl R. Douglass, director of the University of Colorado's College of Education. Dr Douglass, in an article published here in the School Review, suggests that the so-called co-operative plan used in engineering schools be extended to high schools. Under this plan, students work half time in school, half time in industry under school supervision.

Room in Every Community

"There is every incentive in most communities," he writes, "for the installation of a plan which would permit many high school pupils to spend a half-day in school, and a half-day on the job, or one week in school and the next on the job. In many instances, pairs of youngsters may hold down the same job."

He proposes this plan as "a contribution the high schools can make to lessen the growing manpower shortage." Another change he recommends for high schools is a shift from the semester system to the four-quarter plan. Children could attend any three quarters, and take their vacation when there is unusual need for unskilled labor on the farms or elsewhere, Dr. Douglass points out.

Many other proposals are expected to come up as the need for help continues to grow. Some people, long-time advocates of protective legislation for children, regard any wartime relaxation of standards a backward step, but others, also favoring laws to prohibit child labor, think it will be possible to adopt temporary measures, permitting children to work under safeguards, without jeopardizing the long-term program for child protection.

ARP Women in Miami Get Orchids for Work

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Jan. 13

More than 500 Miami women are wearing orchids today for patriotic services.

James and Thomas Donn presented more than $3,000 worth of the exotic blooms to the women, all volunteer air-raid filter workers at the Army Information Center.

The presentation was "for meritorious service in wartime."

Adjustments of Play to Emergency Told in 'Recreation in the War'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—How this nation adjusts its play program to war conditions—from providing a riding horse for a stranded soldier to removing outdoor sports to night-lighted interiors—is told in the newest issue of "Recreation in the War," published by the National Recreation Association at 315 Fourth Avenue, here.

Ingenuity is shown as being hard at work among defense-minded persons of all ages from coast to coast, according to the bulletin. Junior leaders in San Francisco have been trained to serve their neighborhoods at conducting games, telling stories and leading community sings, cheering the restless citizenry with their leadership during blackouts. San Francisco children have made "novels" from magazine serials which they have attractively bound for the enjoyment of navy men in submarines.

Wives of Los Angeles defense plant workers spend some of their lighter moments in gymnasium classes, tap dancing, volleyball, music, and handcraft at the centers of the city's Department of Playgrounds and Recreation. In Cincinnati, the Public Recreation Commission has provided showers, shaving facilities and sports for servicemen "on the house." Story telling by girls between the ages of nine and 14 has become a professional art with girls at Stuyvesant Neighborhood House in New York who are prepared for emergencies; and recipients of other services include a lonely South Dakota soldier stationed in the south who was provided with the above-mentioned riding horse for company.

Shipbuilding Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Shipbuilding Commission was established by the War Labor Board yesterday to handle labor disputes and pass on wage questions in the shipbuilding industry employing about 900,000 workers.

The Commission will consist of seven members—a chairman, two members representing management and two representing labor, appointed by the Board, one member appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and one appointed by the Maritime Commission. None of the members has yet been appointed.

On wage matters, the Commission was directed to follow policies laid down by the WLB. The order setting it up said the Commission's decision on any question would be final unless the WLB should, on its own motion, decide to review it.

Group of Doctors Says Vaccines Fail To Prevent Colds

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Dismissing vaccines for colds as having "no practical value" and vitamins as nonpreventative for the average susceptible person, an American Medical Association group has concluded that "at present there are no effective methods available for the prevention of the common cold."

This statement was contained in a joint report on respiratory diseases by the A. M. A.'s Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and Council on Industrial Health. The report, read before the fifth annual Congress on Industrial Health by Dr. Chester S. Keefer of Boston, said:

Vaccines are of small value in preventing colds, because the organisms they contain are not the prime cause of the common cold.

Taking vitamins won't keep the average person from catching cold. Effects are noticeable only when there is an actual vitamin deficiency present.

Cold showers to temper the body to weather changes are not of much help either. Experiments showed that persons who indulged in preventive practices of this nature had no fewer colds than other people.

Reseachers have explored the environmental aspects of colds with rather surprising results. For example, Spitzbergen, Norway, an isolated community, suffered no increase in the incidence of colds when the temperature dropped sharply, but when the first boat of the shipping season arrived practically everybody in the place began sneezing.

'But, Believe It or Not, I Have a Hat,' Says Bescarfed Clare in Tit for Tat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—What a woman wears on her head—that common topic for tiffs—has blown up a storm of protest from a new Congresswoman's constituents.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, of the Fourth Connecticut District, told a dinner meeting of the National Women's Press Club last night that a picture taken last week, showing her on Capitol steps with a scarf tied over her head, had resulted in a batch of letters.

"I represent Danbury—the hat city," Mrs. Luce explained.

Some of the letters, she added, accused her of trying to set a Communist fashion, and pointed out that "going around wearing a bandana around your head like a Russian kulak (peasant) is going to promote the rise of Communism."

The Republican Congresswoman explained that members are not allowed to wear hats in the House of Representatives. She said she put on the scarf as she left.

"But, believe it or not, I have a hat. And if I know that hat it will keep you busy for a week."

Was the hat a Danbury hat? she was asked.

"There are times," she replied, "when all statesmen must rise above principle—yes."

Wyoming Liquor Retailers Soon Get Rationed Stocks

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13 (AP)—Liquor sales to Wyoming retailers will be rationed this month.

The State Liquor Commission approved a rationing system whereby retailers will be apportioned stocks on a percentage figured from their sales in 1941.

The system will be placed in effect as soon as January quotas from distilleries are ascertained.

Hanan HURDLER $11.95

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CHICAGO: 36 N. Michigan Ave.

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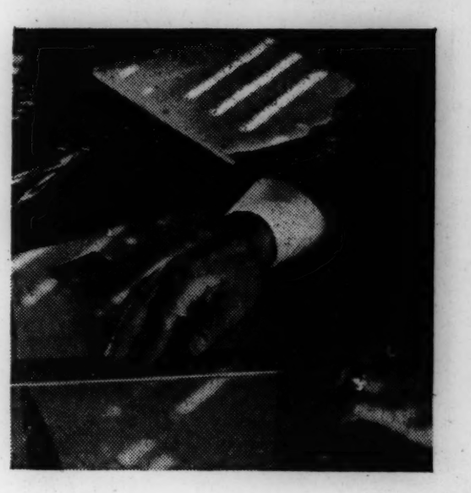

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Quality has its birthplace in *purpose* behind the clothes . . . in the character of the men who design and make every Howard garment . . . in the laboratory tested fabrics . . . in the expert craftsmanship. More than two million satisfied wearers of Howard Clothes know the true meaning of Howard quality.

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Women's Activities: Calling on Shut-Ins Difficult

'Gas' Rules Put Extra Tasks On Society Doing This Work

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gasoline rationing's effect on shut-ins was brought out today at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society, which was held at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Rugg.

Lack of automobile transportation brought a plea from Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, President, for more associate members who would be willing to help the Society in calling upon its nearly 500 shut-ins who are located throughout the eastern half of the State.

"These persons confined to their homes need our visits and friendly interest just as much as ever," Miss Jenkinson said, "and I hope we can find volunteers living near them who will be willing to take the responsibility of calling on them regularly." Most of the present members live in greater Boston, according to the President.

Miss Barbara Horton of Brookline, chairman of the Visiting Committee, reported 1,030 calls made during the past year by the Society's part-time paid visitor. These are exclusive of the many calls made for the committee members themselves.

"We get so much more than we give," Miss Horton told the writer. "The courage and cheerfulness of our shut-in friends are a great source of inspiration. The welcome they give us is worth every additional effort it takes to get to their homes by bus and street car. We have been using the latter for some time now, but unfortunately there are places we can't get to even by these means." Miss Horton mentioned special need for more visitors on the Cape.

Under these circumstances, the work of the Society's Correspondence Committee, of which Mrs. Coburn Smith is retiring chairman, will be more than ever appreciated. The Committee sees that all associate members who express a desire to write letters are supplied with the names of shut-ins and vice versa. Anniversary cards are sent to all shut-ins, one Society member having charge of each month.

Names of shut-ins are given the Society through social service workers, churches, and those who have already enjoyed the privileges of its friendship. With its present membership, the Massachusetts branch feels it must limit the number on its list to 500, and it frequently has a waiting list.

One of its newest comers, according to Miss Jenkinson, is a Brookline policeman who lost both his legs while rescuing some children not long before Christmas. Someone told him about the Society and at his request it supplied him with a wheel chair. The Police Department delivered it to his home and he was thrilled to be able to go to the table in it on Christmas Day.

Besides Miss Jenkinson and Miss Horton, officers for the coming year will be: Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur H. Barrett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eugene E. Morton, treasurer; Miss Bertha M. Bush, assistant treasurer.

Committees and their chairmen will be: Correspondence, Mrs. Frank Voorhies; Helping Hand, Mrs. Charles H. Myers; Library and Literature, Mrs. Richard D. Walker; Wheel Chair, Miss Dorothy Miner; Birthday, Mrs. Horace D. Brush; Christmas, Mrs. Durham Jones; Young People, Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson; Men, Alonzo A. Cole; Blind, the Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff; Publicity, Miss Geraldine B. Chandler.

Assisting Miss Horton on the Visiting Committee are the following local visitors: Mrs. E. H. Hensen, Mrs. Harry Dunbar, Campello; Mrs. Bernard D. Bosworth, Leominster; Mrs. Edward H. Foley, Lynn; Miss Leila B. Johnson, Reading; Mrs. Edward Driscoll, Whitinsville; Mrs. George N. Alden, Jr., New Bedford; Mrs. Francis Cummings, Prides Crossing; and Mrs. Thaxter Eaton, Andover.

The Nominating Committee, which presented the new officers, included Mrs. William T. Pearson, Mrs. Merrill C. Sosman, and Mrs. Charles H. Myers. Additional members of the executive board include Mrs. W. Irving Badger, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Farnsworth, Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy, Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, and Mrs. C. B. Trethaway.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Maude W. Linscott

President of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, who will present Mrs. Margaret Deland at the Club's meeting at the Women's Republican Club on Jan. 18 at 3 p. m. Mrs. Deland will read from her latest book, "Golden Yesterdays." Monday's meeting will mark the conclusion of Mrs. Linscott's two-year term as President.

Other speakers on the program will be Miss Geraldine Gordon of the Hathaway House Bookshop, who will discuss "How to Sell Books"; Mrs. Grace Stone Woodbridge, who will talk on "How to Read Books," and Miss Jane Dillon, author and radio artist, who will present one of her dramatic sketches.

Course in Child Care Service Offered at Wellesley College

Recognizing the urgent need of trained supervisors to care for the children of mothers working in war production plants, Wellesley College will offer a new course during the second semester entitled "Education for Child Care Service."

Miss Abigail Eliot, Head of the Nursery Training School of Boston and Chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Committee on Child Care Volunteer Training, and Miss Katharine Taylor, Director of the Shady Hill School in Cambridge, are collaborating with the Department of Education at Wellesley on the project, which is part of a Government plan to protect the children of the Nation.

Students are beginning their training this week with supervised practise in the daytime care of children at the Shady Hill School and at Day Care Centers in Boston and Cambridge. Individual conferences and group discussions along with visits to hospitals and clinics will supplement this training.

Those who train during the winter period and take the course offered by the Education Department will qualify for certification by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for work with children in emergency centers.

Approximately 20 students are training at present in the Boston and Cambridge areas. Some 50 more are working with children in their home towns during the eight-week winter recess. Half of the Boston group are helping for the first three weeks at the Shady Hill School; the other half are at Hale House and Little House in Boston. At the end of three weeks the two groups will exchange so that all students will have an opportunity to do both kinds of work.

The course, as planned at Wellesley, permits a student to carry on with her college work and at the same time to prepare specifically for a war job where she knows she will be vitally interested. There is the additional satisfaction of knowing that such training will be invaluable in the period of post-war reconstruction both in this country and in Europe and China. With this in mind, Mme Chiang Kai-shek has instructed all Chinese women students to take such a course as that now being offered at Wellesley.

W. C. T. U. to Hold Its Anniversary Luncheon

The Anniversary Luncheon of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Friday at the Hotel Canterbury. Mrs. Lila D. Warren of Lee will preside at the exercises following luncheon, and the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf will be the principal speaker. Mrs. Helen Morrison Cruikshank of Quincy will be in charge of the musical program.

Club Seeks Scholarship Fund

The Daughters of Massachusetts are holding their annual Big Day at the Women's Republican Club this afternoon. Proceeds from the card party and the sale of treasures, candy, and other food provide for the club's annual $100 scholarship and its donations to various philanthropies.

For the past three years the scholarship has been used to help girls obtain nurse's training. The club was pleased to think it had already been doing this when the request came from the General Federation this year for clubs to do exactly that, according to Mrs. Guy Corliss, President.

The purpose of the club, which was founded in 1900, is to help Massachusetts-born women. The girls who receive the scholarships must, therefore, be natives of the State, but need not necessarily attend Massachusetts schools.

Among the organizations to which the Club contributes regularly are the Salvation Army and the Sherburne Reformatory for Women, as well as local charities. The money sent to Sherburne is to help the girls buy clothes when they are ready to leave. This year the Club has also contributed to the furnishing of a sun room at Fort Devens.

Mrs. Whitfield Johnson is General Chairman of the day. Mrs. George E. Taber, Vice Chairman, has charge of tickets, and those assisting on the tables include Mrs. Minna G. del Castillo, Mrs. Hermon W. Stevens, Mrs. Harry F. Broadbent, Mrs. James P. Hepburn, Mrs. C. Edward Fisher, Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Mrs. Philip Henry Tirrell.

The regular meeting of the club will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock, also at the Women's Republican Club. Guest of honor for the afternoon will be Mrs. John A. Jennings, a Past President and now War Relief Chairman for the State Federation. Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond will discuss "The Great and Near Great in the Seasons Books."

W. Roxbury Women To Discuss 'World We Want to Live In'

Talks on "The World We Want to Live In," which will precede regular club meetings, are being planned by the International Relations Committee of the West Roxbury Woman's Club. The first of the series will be at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Jan. 26, in Highland Hall. The Rev. Leslie Pennington of Cambridge will outline several of the plans which have already been advanced by world thinkers for solving postwar problems. There will be a question period after his talk.

This "pre-meeting" plan is really a patriotic measure, according to Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood, chairman of the International Relations Committee. It will save the time and transportation involved in going to extra meetings, and will leave that time free for the war work in which so many club members are engaged.

At the Feb. 23 and March 23 meetings, other speakers will discuss economic and political aspects of the postwar world. The Committee hopes these discussions will help the women of the club to a clearer understanding of some of the problems involved in achieving an enduring peace.

Assisting Mrs. Atwood are Mrs. W. O. B. Little, advisor; Mrs. Horace C. Thacker, Mrs. James F. Claverie, Mrs. William B. Ernst, Mrs. M. F. Lehman, Mrs. Arthur F. Lewis, Mrs. Maurice F. Murphy, and the president ex-officio, Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

New Hampshire
Keene, Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290 kc.

Yale Greets 1,800 Cadets Of Air Force

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Army Air Forces Technical Command School took over at Yale yesterday to establish its biggest cadet training school for the officers who will keep Uncle Sam's planes in condition to fly, and who will do the photographic and communications work necessary to plot their way.

Almost overnight Yale's historic campus became a place of marching men. Shouted calls of "company, march!" and "company, halt!" echoed down canyons of academic masonry as 1,800 cadets swung smartly to class room and mess hall.

Soon nearly 3,000 of these officer candidates will be here.

As the Army moved into occupancy of one third of all Yale's housing facilities, Cadet Advanced Training Center No. 1 came officially into existence under the keen eyes of veteran army fliers.

On hand to see that the first classes got off to a flying start was Brig. Gen. Junius W. Jones, commanding general of the First District, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command.

Too Much to Ask of Pilots

Col. Charles T. Arnett, Commanding officer of the school, explained that "we used to depend on Army pilots to maintain their own machines in addition to their other duties. Men came back from difficult missions too tired to do the work.

"Later it was found desirable to train specialized men to do what you might call the ground work of aviation. A number of schools were established to teach various specialties and these schools taught both officer candidates and enlisted men.

"Since there are bound to be more enlisted men than officers it was found that commanders of these schools couldn't devote necessary time to both, so the War Department decided to separate the two types of training."

"You might call what has happened," pointed out General Jones, "bringing officer training together."

Men came here from Lowry Field, Denver, where they had been studying armament and photography, from Chanute Field, Ill., and airplane maintenance and mechanics instruction field, and from Scott Field, Ill., where heretofore cadet communications instruction had been centered.

Hereafter, however, two main sources of supply will feed men into the Yale School,—"prep" schools for the Technical Training Command. These are at Boca Ration, Fla., and Valley Forge Military Academy, Pa.

Where Men Will Come From

Boca Raton will receive its men almost directly from civilian life, most of them with some previous training in civilian life, give them several weeks basic training, ship them to Yale.

Men from Valley Forge will be the selected graduates of the various technical schools where training of the enlisted engineering, photographic, communications and mechanical personnel is centered.

Schooling here will last from six to 20 weeks, depending on the course, work will run on staggered schedules from first class at 6 a. m. to last class at 10:30 p. m., and graduation will come almost anytime a man has qualified.

If there was one thing more than another that the officers who guided newspapermen about the post were insistent about it was what Lieut. Col. William Travis, an aide, called the confusion in the thoughts of too many people that "non-fliers were anything like non-combatants."

"These men aren't being trained to fly as combat pilots," he said "but a lot of them will go up in actual practice and anyway every man in the Air Force is important. Our fliers couldn't fly if it weren't for the work of the ground complements and when our bases are bombed by the enemy our ground men have to drop their wrenches and grab machine guns.

Norris, Brewster And Ickes on Air In Talks Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Former United States Senator George W. Norris speaks from the Boston City Club tonight on "Why We Fight," WEEI, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Petroleum Coordinator, and Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine will speak on "The Fuel Oil Problem," on the National Radio Forum, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

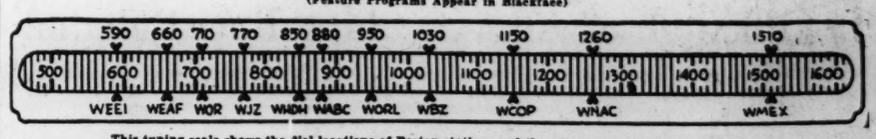
Excerpts from Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "The Gypsy Princess," will be heard on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Thursday

A round-table discussion on "Education for Girls as Affected by the War" will be heard on WEEI, 4:30 p. m., with Fred Garrigus, Educational Director for CBS in New England, Dr. Frederick Eliot of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, and Mrs. Edith Mattson Lewis, Principal of the Stoneleigh Prospect Hill School, Greenfield, Mass., participating.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	David Harum	Stella Dallas; OWI dr...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop..	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News; Affairs of Tom,	Les Brown's Orchestra..
4:15	Across theCaribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Dick & Harry: variety	Buddy Clark, songs.....
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	"Tea Time Tunes".....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45	Mountain Music	"Tea Time Tunes"; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	ler's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch...
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra..
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch....	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight".....	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey and Bowling.....
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music..	Musical Rendezvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"...	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Kenny Baker, songs.....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fargo Naval Receiv'g St.	John Barry, comments...	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	Comm'nd'r Shea Un. pgm	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	"My Story": drama with	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hershoit; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Ann Seymour	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama..	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Mo-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama..	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.;	zart's Symphony No. 34
9:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch...	"Mr. District Attorney";	drama; soloists; guests:	in C
9:45	"Big Sister"; sketch	Orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch..	O. Levant; B. Goodman	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense.
10:15	"Gypsy Princess"..	Gracie Fields, songs....	Musical Knowledge ...	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum..	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	National Radio Forum..	Musical Knowledge ...	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dick Rogers' Band	News; Songs of Allies..	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Sen. Geo. W. Norris:	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do?: drama	Taxes: Dance orchestra	Local Sports
11:30	"Why We Fight":	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies":	Day's End: music.....
11:45	recorded	Sportcast: News	Music You Want.....	vocalist: orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer" ...	Newscast	Clock; Music; News....	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot....	Musical program	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Treasury Star Parade..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Carl Moore; News...	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Meet the Band.....	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady"...	Morning Serenade	News; Military Band...	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories	"Woman and the War"	"The O'Neills"; drama...	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy".....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill ..	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	The Cheer Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	calist; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	Breakfast Music	Road of Life; sketch...	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	Vic and Sade: sketch...	Karl Zomars Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano.
11:30	'Bright Horizons"	Music of Many Lands..	"Show Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Duke Ellington's Orch..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny" ...	Air Express Music....	'David Harum"; sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister" sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs...	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30	"Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: guests; music...	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk.....	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs..	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	Variety Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Winter Serenade"...	"Big Sister"; sketch...	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	White .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Good Food Buys".....	'Light of the World': sk.	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music.....	The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen".....	Classics: music..
2:45	"Pepper Young" ...	Stella Unger; Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum" ...	Stella Dallas; OWI dr...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Across the Footlights...	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"...	Ted Malone: Book talk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bond Auction: N. E. Gov-	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"...	ernors speaking	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Dick & Harry: variety	Sam Donahue's Orch...
4:30	Victory Council ...	"Tea Time Tunes".....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	show with Bob Tren-	Dinah Shore, songs....
4:45	'Extension Courses':	Tea Time Tunes; News.	"Young Widder Brown"...	dler's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight".....	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Hockey and Bowling.....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk..
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Cowboy Songs .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War.....	Traveler"; music: guests	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	"Meet Corliss	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs..	Fore Riv'r Shipy'd Ch'rus
8:15	Archer"; serial ..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Eric Johnston, talk	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Wendell Willkie	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Death Valley; News	'How Can We Curb	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Wendell Willkie	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Youthful Delinquency?";	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Bach's
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests...	News Service	Brandenburg Concerto
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	"The Fifth Freedom";	No. 4 .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	Or.; Sidney Greenstreet	drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello; or-	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense..
10:15	"The First Line"...	Gracie Fields, songs....	chestra; songs; guest..	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Basil O'Connor	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Wings to Victory' dr'ma	Making"	Treasury Star Parade..	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dick Rogers' Orch.....	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Woody Herman's Orch..
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	What Can I Do? drama.	Taxes; Dance Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, cond.	nade; Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: News.....

Draft Delinquents Face Prosecution

War Activities in New England

Delinquent persons on the rolls of the State's Selective Service Boards totaled 1,500 as of Jan. 1, it was disclosed today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director, who announced that vigorous prosecution after Feb. 1 was in store for those failing to comply with regulations.

"Compliance or prosecution," he said, is the choice for those who have failed to register, who have moved without leaving a new address, who have failed to comply with a board request, or who are in touch with their boards but are "deliberate, known violators."

Massachusetts' total delinquency "adheres closely to the national average of one-tenth of one per cent," Colonel Smith declared.

In disclosing that boards have been instructed to post delinquent names conspicuously and to give them to the press and radio stations, Colonel Smith pointed out that "the citizens of the Commonwealth can take an active part in this campaign by reporting immediately to the local board the whereabouts, if known, of any delinquent registrant."

Communications Tests

Extensive tests of communications between Federal security forces and State Guards in New England are to be held beginning today and lasting until next Wednesday, announced the First Service Command.

"If you hear an alert over the police radio," the notice said, "don't get alarmed or rush for a telephone. The test message will clearly state that there is no emergency and will begin and end with the phrase 'Practice Maneuver Message'."

These messages will determine the speed and accuracy with which Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, and the States' Adjutants General "can alert troops throughout all six States. This includes speed and accuracy of transmission and reception. There will be three of these tests, one during the daytime of a week day, another during the night of a week day, and the third during the day on Sunday.

"All methods of communications will be used, except regular radio broadcast channels," it was pointed out. "Police radio, teletypes, telegraph and telephone will be utilized extensively. Nearly all units participating in the tests will receive 'Practice Maneuver Messages' from several sources. They will not assemble or take any action."

Stenogs Join Up

As part of the First Naval District's quota of 180 women stenographers and typists being sought for duty in Washington, 12 from the Boston area left by train last night, after having completed two weeks of indoctrination here.

Comprising the second such group to depart, they were to be met in Washington by officials who will provide living accommodations.

In stressing the need for more applicants, the District headquarters here pointed out that the starting salary is $1,752, including about $300 overtime. After the indoctrination here, they are transferred to Washington at Government expense.

Draft Evader?

Chin Chung Tung, who pleaded innocent yesterday to a charge of having failed to report for induction into the Army, posted $2,500 bail. He said he was a temporary resident, having come here from China six years ago to study and claimed he had been unable to return to his own country because of the war.

Heroes From Boston

Four more servicemen from Boston have figured in latest reports of heroism on various fronts.

Three were among 53 Army airmen awarded Air Medals for participating in five attacks in North Africa: Lieut. Richard W. Meldon, Sergt. I. Savery, and Sergt. Richard K. Ferrill.

James D. Healy, Naval Aviation Machinist-Gunner, was one of the last to leave the Carrier Hornet, it was disclosed. He was home for the Christmas holiday and is now stationed in Philadelphia.

His father, Michael F. Healy, who is an air-raid warden at Fore River ship yards, told reporters that his son was on the flight deck during the Hornet's last battle. The son had told of a Japanese plane which dived against the superstructure, close to him.

Young Healy, a graduate of Jamaica Plain High School in 1938, had trained in the Pacific aboard the Carrier Yorktown and had survived the Battle of Midway.

'E' for Porter

Porter Forge and Furnace Company of Everett, Mass., yesterday received the Army-Navy "E" award and lapel pins for employees, for outstanding war production.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 14

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick & Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They're the Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"My Story"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ8, 9.63 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia this Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

SPECIAL ALL WEEK!
BROILED SIRLOIN
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$1.00 including Soup, Dessert, Beverage
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Training Men After War For Civilian Jobs Urged

Retention of men in the armed services after the war for retraining in civilian pursuits, after which they would be mustered out at a controlled rate, was urged today in a plan outlined by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Columbia University.

Addressing the Northeastern University's Convocation at Symphony Hall this noon, Dr. Barker pointed out that the release of approximately 10,000,000 men at step-rate intervals would tend to prevent dislocations of the nation's economic machinery.

When men are called from civilian life into the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, or Coast Guard, they are re-educated for their new duties, he said, adding, "When men are to be mustered out from the armed services and returned to civilian pursuits, why should they not be retrained for those civilian activities in precisely the same way?

"Why should not these vast training establishments be reversed in flow," he asked, "taking in the soldier and sailor and turning out the civilian through a program of instruction and training dedicated and adjusted to making him better fitted to take a useful place in a postwar economy?"

Declaring that new industries would arise from wartime developments, he added: "The mustered-out soldier or sailor may well have to be trained for these newer applications. Even should he return to his old job, he will have lost some of his civilian skills and he should be retrained therefor. In many cases he may not have developed civilian skills before he was called to active duty. . . ."

Quoting President Roosevelt as saying in his recent message to Congress that the servicemen "will have the right to expect full employment" after the war, Dr. Barker declared:

"To have the right to expect full employment in industries that have been reconverted to the economy of peace means that these men will have to be retrained for places in the newer industrial activities. It is not sufficient to say that they can and will return to the jobs they had before their call to active service. In many, many cases those prewar jobs may be nonexistent."

In proposing the controlled rate of release, Dr. Barker said:

"Suppose for a moment we should yield to the emotional cry of 'Get the boys home.' What would happen with some ten million men mustered out into an economic and industrial machine which itself was in the process of being converted to peace uses?

"If a controlled rate of mobilization is necessary to prevent the calls to military duty from disrupting the production lines, how much more important will be a controlled rate of demobilization!"

Blank & Stoller

Dr. Joseph W. Barker

Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, who addressed Northeastern University's Convocation at Symphony Hall this noon.

Maine Fuel Situation Is More Critical

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13—State and Federal officials, to say nothing of consumers, both industrial and household, are concerned over the fuel situation. For the State both Governor Sewall and Frank E. Southard, State Fuel Director, are watching developments closely but to date have not taken any of the drastic steps that some public officials in other States have taken to close stores or strenuously urge conversion.

Colonel Southard has made his position on the fuel oil conversion campaign quite definite. OPA and other agencies should not press this campaign, Colonel Southard says, until and unless they are assured that there will be a plentiful supply of coal for those who convert. As a matter of fact, it is Colonel Southard's position that Maine, through State efforts, already is well ahead of other New England States in conversion. It is his contention that the time has come to stop the conversion to coal campaign until there is definite assurance that the coal shortage won't be as bad or worse.

It is the anthracite coal situation that is the most serious problem in Maine, a problem made the more acute by the prolongation of anthracite coal mining strikes. In bituminous coal, Maine stands well and it is believed by State officials that there is enough on hand to care for present needs provided there is no more conversion.

The situation is under close surveillance and is affected by still another factor: Maine firewood cutting is far under the record of previous years. Many who cut firewood, it is pointed out, now have lucrative defense plant jobs or are cutting wood for other purposes.

Sewall Inaugural

The inaugural of Governor Sewall for his second term passed easily and with no sign of great excitement. Most Maine citizens were placated by his assurance that there would be no new taxes—an assurance the Governor was able to give for the second time. Most citizens, too, are believed to be in accord with the major points the Governor raised in his address. There are few who would disagree that Maine teachers deserve better pay and an equalization of wage standards.

Many Bills Filed

The Legislature will get down to real work this week, and already a good number of bills have found their way into the Legislative halls for discussion.

There has been some comment on the fact that the Governor's inaugural made no mention directly of one of the most serious problems that confronts the present Legislature, namely, what to do about the beer parlors and the rising tide of sentiment toward the elimination of many of them if not the complete abolition of the beer parlor from the Maine scene. The topic is a sensitive one, particularly since revenue from beer licenses forms a part of the substantial and vital revenue that the State Liquor Commission pays into the State's general fund annually. The fact that Christmas revenues of the liquor commission, based on sales, will exceed anything the State has known accentuates this subject.

N. H. State Finances Linked To Future of Rockingham Park

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13—On the future of Rockingham Park Race track hinges the outcome of New Hampshire's finances. Other wartime restrictions are seriously cutting into the State's income. While the income from Rockingham Park was only $900,000 last year, as compared with a million dollars the year before, many New Hampshire political leaders have been advocating a boost in the State's cut from "Rock" as a means of offsetting at least a part of other shrinkages. But now, even the present cut appears to be threatened by transportation curbs.

So far officials have shown an inclination to delay decisions on the operations of Rockingham. But even the most optimistic know that the track cannot run without transportation. On the other hand, legislators and groups that have contended that the State has a fiscal structure founded on the quicksands of gambling and liquor have not, as yet, advocated an alternate fiscal policy. Undoubtedly there will be an opportunity for them to do so before the current session of the State legislature is over. Gambling and liquor provide about 50 per cent of the present annual budgetary needs of the State.

Egg Price Ceiling

New Hampshire poultrymen have been informed by John D. Jameson, State price officer of the OPA, that sales of shell eggs purchased solely for hatching are now exempted from price-ceiling control. This exception was made because it has become evident that eggs of the type and quality necessary for hatching purposes cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity unless removed from all price curbs," declares Mr. Jameson. Sales of eggs for other purposes still are under price-ceiling control, however, according to Mr. Jameson. The lifting of price ceiling regulations on hatching eggs effects a small but important part of New Hampshire's poultry business. The poultrymen specializing in raising hatching eggs had contended that the price ceilings would impair the desired wartime expansion of the poultry population.

Transportation

Transportation curtailment has hit the transportation of rural school students in New Hampshire. Throughout the State, transportation of school students is being curtailed as much as possible, according to State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle. The number of vehicles used to transport school children has been cut, and routes have been reduced as much as possible. Under the ODT, certificates of war necessity have been issued covering more than 200 contracts for the transportation of school children in New Hampshire. Pupils, with certain exceptions, who have to cover less than two miles are required to walk under the new regulations. Side trips off main routes are banned, and the number of stops has been cut to a minimum. School authorities are warned that future supplies of gasoline and tires for the transportation of school children will depend on school authorities taking action to cut such transportation to a minimum.

Spars Settle Down in Boston To Get Women for Coast Guard

The Spars have "come" to Boston; "seen" the district, and "conquered" by settling down to the task of helping recruit 8,000 women for officers and enlisted personnel to release that many men from shore duty to active service at sea.

First Spar to be assigned to duty at Boston is today in charge of the Personnel Procurement Office for Spar recruiting at the 150 Causeway Street, quarters of the First Naval District. She is Miss Barbara Easley of Hollywood, Calif., but a native of Summit, N. J., who recently completed a year's graduate work at Wellesley.

In her snappy navy-blue uniform and blue soft-crowned and rolled brim hat, Miss Easley came here after final indoctrination at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, completed Saturday. She is one of the first 13 Spars in the United States to complete the course for officers. Her rank is Ensign.

The uniform of the Spars has more gold work than that of the Waves—Navy women's reserve—with a gold Coast Guard shield on each sleeve, the service insignia on either coat lapel and a gold spread eagle above horizontal anchors on the front of the hat.

Miss Easley felt that her training in personnel work at Columbia University and as a personnel director at a nursing school in New York fitted her best for work in the Navy's Waves. She joined that group last month and with 12 others studied at Smith College, Northampton, and then transferred voluntarily to the Spars to aid in forming the Coast Guard's women's reserve.

Women under no circumstances are assigned to sea duty, but serve at shore stations where men can be released for sea service. Jobs now open to women include aviation machinists' mate; draftsmen; photographers; radio operators and technicians; yeomen; teletype operators; file and mail clerks and chaplain's assistants. Even the rating of Gunner's Mate is now open to women who can work at fitting, cleaning and repairing guns at shore bases, including big caliber guns.

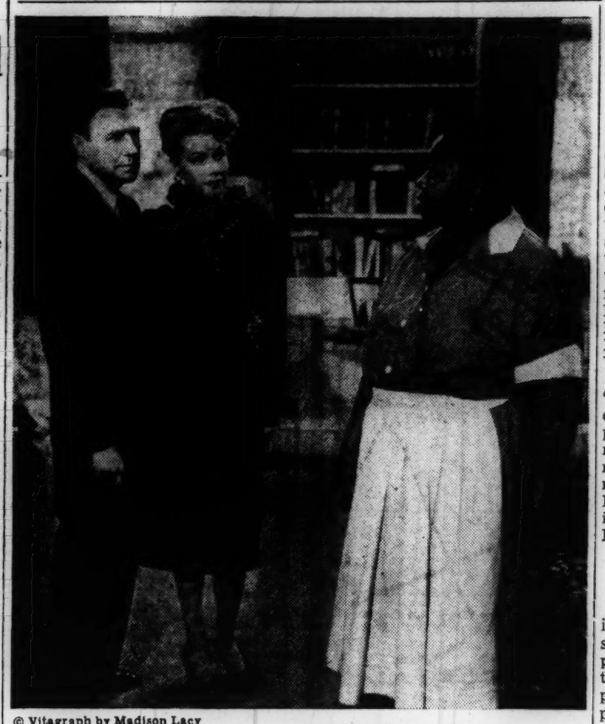
Miss Easley is the daughter of the Rev. Philip A. Easley, Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Hollywood. She has one brother, James, who is now in the Army Reserve Corps at the University of California.

World Radiocast Problems Will Be Discussed Jan. 15

A discussion of the problems and purposes of world-wide radiocasting in war and in peace will be led by Volney Hurd, news commentator for The Christian Science Monitor, who will speak at Brattle Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 15, for the benefit of the Cambridge Center for Adult Education.

The meeting will give new insight into short-wave broadcasting and the important role it plays in winning the war. Henry W. Holmes, professor of education, Harvard University, will preside.

New Films in Prospect for Boston Movie Houses



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Incident in 'George Washington Slept Here'

With Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, and Hattie McDaniel in evidence. The film comes Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Jack Benny for Metropolitan; Soviet Romance for Fine Arts

"George Washington Slept Here," co-starring Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan, will head the program at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. The film, which is based on the play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, relates the adventures of a city couple who undertake the rehabilitation of an old farmhouse. Percy Kilbride, Hattie McDaniel, William Tracy, Lee Patrick, Harvey Stephens, and Franklin Pangborn are in the cast. William Keighley directed.

The companion feature will be, "You Can't Escape Forever," a comedy romance about a newspaperman who is reduced to running the lovelorn column when he makes a mistake on an important news story. George Brent and Brenda Marshall head a cast which includes Gene Lockhart, Roscoe Karns, and Edward Ciannelli.

'Mashenka' Thursday

A new Soviet film, "Mashenka," is scheduled for the Fine Arts starting Thursday. On the same program will be a portion or Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony played by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski.

"Mashenka" is described as an unpretentious romance about a boy and girl who meet, fall in love, quarrel, separate, and later discover each other on the fighting front, where he is a tank driver and she a nurse. Valentina Karvayeva and Mikhail Kuznetzov play the two principal roles.

On the same program will be a short feature, "Soviet Children at War."

State and Orpheum

A film version of the melodrama, "White Cargo," starring Hedy Lamarr and Walter Pidgeon, comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Bramwell Fletcher, Richard Carlson, Frank Morgan, Henry O'Neil, Reginald Owen, and Clyde Cook are among those in the cast.

"Friendly Enemies," the companion feature, is a comedy drama about a couple of first generation German-Americans and their conflicting opinions on the first World War. Charles Winninger and Charlie Ruggles head the cast.

Third Week at Keith's

"Once Upon a Honeymoon," romantic melodrama co-starring Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, begins a third week today at the Keith Memorial. Walter Slezak, Albert Dekker, and Albert Basserman are among the players in the supporting cast.

"The Great Gildersleeve," the companion feature, in which Harold Peary plays the principal role, is also continuing for a third week. Walt Disney's "Der Fuehrer's Face," remains for another week.

'At RKO Boston

A tabloid version of George Abbott's musical show, "Best Foot Forward," will provide the stage program at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. "Pittsburgh," with Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, and Randolph Scott, is the feature film.

Scollay and Modern

"One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," now at the Paramount and Fenway, will be seen at the Scollay and Modern starting Friday. The companion feature will be "Over My Dead Body."

'At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Fay Bainter, and "For Me and My Gal," with Judy Garland, George Murphy, and Gene Kelly.

The Tributary Theater of Boston will present a production of "Julius Caesar" under the direction of Eliot Duvey at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday evening, Jan. 22.

Roland Young Coming In New Play Monday

"Ask My Friend Sandy," a new comedy starring Roland Young, will come to the Plymouth Theater in Boston, Monday, through an unexpected booking. The play, which is now in New Haven, was scheduled to open in New York on Jan. 21. Mr. Young, last seen here in "Spring Thaw," is returning to the stage after four years in the movies.

Mary Sargent is the leading lady. Norman Lloyd plays the title role. Phyllis Avery, Franklyn Fox, and Kay Loring are in the supporting cast. Alfred de Liagre is both producer and director. Watson Barratt has designed the setting.

On the Stage

Latest reports from New York are that Martha Scott will not be in the cast of "This Rock." There is no announcement yet of who will take her place. Nicholas Joy will have one of the important roles.

"The Wife Takes a Child," which was withdrawn for revisions after a try-out week in Boston, will go on the road again for a brief preliminary tour starting on Feb. 8, and will reach New York during the week of Washington's Birthday.

Movie rights to "The Pirate," S. N. Behrman's play in which the Lunts are now playing in New York, have been purchased by M-G-M. The price is reported to be in the vicinity of $225,000.

The engagement of "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Shubert in Boston will be for two and a half weeks, concluding on Saturday, Feb. 6.

Two Pianists, 3 Pianos

Genia Nemenoff of the duo-piano team of Luboshutz and Nemenoff, appearing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, explains her marital happiness as Mrs. Luboshutz in this way: "When Pierre and I were married nine years ago, we pondered very carefully how two pianists in the same family could get along peaceably. We foresaw that we might both be wanting to practice at the same time. So we decided we must have two studios where each of us could enjoy complete privacy when we wanted to work." But then they discovered that they often wanted to play together. It wasn't feasible to play two-piano compositions in separate rooms, so there was nothing to do but get a third piano and install it in the larger studio. Now they can play together or separately as the fancy dictates.

Hitchcock's 'Shadow of a Doubt' in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

Alfred Hitchcock's "Shadow of a Doubt" is one of his most sutble thrillers. The master criminologist of the screen has dealt with a variety of motives, personal and political, in past murder studies. The new film arrival at the Rivoli Theater finds him striking a new balance between express-train terrors and subtler character cross-currents.

The excitement is intensified by being largely mental. Conscious of the danger which lurks over an unsuspecting household, the spectator waits helplessly for the inevitable explosion and climax. Mr. Hitchcock scrupulously delays his narrative time bomb until the very last moment.

The screen play was written by Thornton Wilder, Sally Benson, and Alma Reville from a story by Gordon McDonnell. It is an uncommonly successful collaboration. Without attempting to play literary detective, one can feel the "Our Town" Wilder accents and the sharp, dry attack with which Miss Benson writes family scenes, particularly those in which small children appear. This film makes clear once more the benefit that comes from literate speech.

As usual, Mr. Hitchcock's clear, narrative line cuts through an atmosphere of significant detail. He and his scenarists are telling how Uncle Charlie Spencer, Mrs. Newton's younger brother, turns up to visit his family in Santa Rosa, California. The fact is that just prior to the arrival of his wire, young Charlie Newton—named for her favorite uncle—was on the point of telegraphing him an invitation. This coincidence and the sympathy it establishes between the uncle and niece is fundamental to the subsequent action. Added to her delight over Uncle Charlie's stay, young Charlie looks upon it as something that will shake the Newton family out of small-town doldrums.

When Uncle Charlie arrives, the spectator has the advantage over the Newtons of knowing that he is not the prosperous businessman he appears; that he has come to Santa Rosa from a squalid New Jersey boarding house; that he is being followed by two determined-looking individuals. Since "Shadow of a Doubt" is one of those exceptional achievements in which effects cannot be described apart from events without diminishing surprise, one must forgo the pleasure of giving away further details. It is enough to say that the principal development of the story concerns a sensitive girl whom circumstances force to prove to herself, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the truth about her Uncle Charlie.

With the aid of Joseph Valentine's photography, Mr. Hitchcock has achieved the intimate quality which draws the spectator into the shadow life on the screen. There is never a moment when young Charlie's peril is not of major concern to the spectator. Teresa Wright's acting of the heroine must be described, even in these sinister circumstances, as lyric. Joseph Cotten plays Uncle Charlie with a variety of accents—the kind uncle, the self-satisfied businessman, the nonconformist, the morbid cynic—but nearly always with charm and graciousness uppermost. It is his best screen work. Patricia Collinge's Mrs. Newton revives, no doubt deliberately, a tinge of Birdie from "The Little Foxes."

Mr. Hitchcock's direction is felt particularly in the introduction of characters and in the development of their relationships. This is true not only of Uncle Charlie and Young Charlie but of Jack Graham and Saunders, the two men following Spencer, and who are excellently played by MacDonald Carey and Wallace Ford.

A wryly comic relationship is established between Mr. Newton (Henry Travers) and neighbor Herb (Hume Cronyn) as two amateur criminologists who argue for hours on how they could murder each other without being detected. Mr. Cronyn is admirably literal as the well versed Herb and Mr. Travers plays the father amusingly. There is enough of the macabre about this situation to add to the climax when it comes. Edna Mae Wonnacott plays a matter-of-fact little girl precisely and forthrightly.

'Mrs. Miniver' Chosen

A poll of movie reviewers and commentators throughout the country, conducted by Film Daily, resulted in the selection of the following films as the "ten best" during the past year:

	Votes
"Mrs. Miniver"	555
"How Green Was My Valley"	500
"Kings Row"	269
"Wake Island"	260
"Pride of the Yankees"	241
"The Man Who Came to Dinner"	238
"One Foot in Heaven"	197
"Suspicion"	197
"Woman of the Year"	185
"The Pied Piper"	178

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Jordan Hall—Free concert by the New England Conservatory Chorus and Brass Ensemble. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 12:30, 4:15, 7:50. "Tales of Manhattan." Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Esquire—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Exeter—"Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2, 5, 8. "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster, Gene Tierney. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Moscow Strikes Back," Edward G. Robinson, narrator. 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. "40,000 Horsemen." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1, 4:25, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Paramount—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston: "7 Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Stage Show: 12:25, 3, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "X-Raying Female Charm," "Our Gang," "The Fight to Live," "Army Air Force Band," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"Donald Duck," "Visit to the Naval Academy," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Trotting Kings," "Charm School," "Carnival at Rio," "James Cagney." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"War Dogs," Billy Lee. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Eyes of the Underworld," Lon Chaney, Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"Kentucky," Loretta Young, R. Greene. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Uptown—"Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20. "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 1:30, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia — "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster, Gene Tierney. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, "Pacific Rendezvous." 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Night Monsters," Bela Lugosi. "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Abbott and Costello. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.
Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.
University: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez, Jean Parker.
Codman Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. 3:33, 8:33. "Night Monster," Irene Hervey. 2:10, 7:10, 9:43.
Park: "Iceland," Sonja Heine, John Payne. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. "Rings on Her Fingers," Gene Tierney. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:54, 5:04, 8:14. "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38.
Mystic: "Dr. Renault's Secret," J. Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:20, 8:30.
Strand: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 8:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "A Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:10, 8:20.

MATTAPAN —Oriental: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Letter From Batsan." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown, M. Chapman. 2, 8.
Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Scatterged Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Strange Case of Dr. X," P. Knowles. 2, 8.
Strand: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Pierre of the Plains," J. Carroll.
Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Sing Your Worries Away." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. 2:07, 7:52. "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane, Wayne Morris. 3:47, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Magnificent Dope," Don Ameche, Lynn Bari, Henry Fonda. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Marguerite Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Veles, Leon Errol. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Glenn Miller and his band. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers, William Lundigan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, N. Coleman. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, June Preece.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

In Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series
FRI. EVE.—8:30 SAT. MAT.—2:30 SUN. MAT.—3:30 JORDAN HALL
Tickets 10:30—8:30
$1.10 up. DOWNTOWN SALE Filene's
RUTH DRAPER

In her Inimitable Character Sketches
SUN. 3:30 SYMPHONY HALL
Return of the World-Famous Violinist
ZIMBALIST
Tickets $1.10 up (Steinway)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
FRI. 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
RICHARD BURGIN
Conducting
Soloist
ROBERT CASADESUS
PIANO

BOSTON (LECTURES)

SYMPHONY HALL SAT. AFT., JAN. 16, at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
Charm Centers of the OLD SOUTH
All New—All Color—All Motion
Tickets: 1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SOUTH STATION
SPIRIT of ANNAPOLIS • OUR GANG • JOHNNY DOWNS MUSICAL PROGRAM
2 CARTOONS • X-RAYING FEMALE CHARM
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW "ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING"
Plus "Over My Dead Body"
NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty GRABLE John PAYNE
'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES'
in Technicolor
Plus: "THE MAN IN THE TRUNK"

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UNIVERSITY
Bing CROSBY Bob HOPE Dorothy LAMOUR
ROAD TO MOROCCO
Starting Thursday
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
"WINGS AND THE WOMAN"

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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
"A magnificent film—superlative."—JOURNAL AMERICAN
Ronald COLMAN • Greer GARSON
IN JAMES HILTON'S
"RANDOM HARVEST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "HATS OFF!"—a gay spectacle in four colorful scenes, produced by Leonidoff, with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Ph. Circle 6-4600
United for Victory • United Nations' Week • Jan. 14 thru Jan. 20

Tyrone POWER • Maureen O'HARA
THE BLACK SWAN
A 20th Century-Fox Triumph IN TECHNICOLOR!
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th AVE. 50th ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece."—Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 ST. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 5th MONTH
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9393. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs., Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2, ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST., THEA., W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-9075
EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40. $2 Top.
Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m., 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
MATS. SAT. & WED. AT 2:30
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MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Jan. 14 to Jan. 20, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"FOR ME AND MY GAL"
with Judy Garland—also
"SECRET ENEMIES"
Craig Stevens and Faye Emerson

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50¢ to $1.50 all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 60c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
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Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
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MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY of 40 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Bath GORDON Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE Alexander KNOX Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9393. Evgs. 8:30
$1.10 to $3.05. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75

"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—*

Russian Advance Meets With Stiffer Resistance

Continued from Page 1

Rostov from recaptured Mineralnye Vody.

Battlefront dispatches said the Russians were maintaining pressure along a whole 100-mile front from deep in the Caucasus to the lower Kalmyck steppe, while other forces just to the north bore down on the Nazi Sal River line in preparation for the siege of Salsk, another milestone on the road to Rostov.

Strong German counterattacks were reported on the Lower Don front as well as in the Caucasus.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said one such attack in the Lower Don threatened an important Russian line of communications but was repelled by Red Army reserves moved up nearly 40 miles overnight. The Germans were forced to retreat, Izvestia reported.

The Don offensive was hampered by the cold wind which howled across the snow-piled steppes. Progress here was slower than in parts of the Caucasus, but the Russians were reported pressing ahead at a steady enough pace to prevent the enemy from regrouping shattered divisions.

In the close-quarter fighting in the streets and buildings of Stalingrad, the Red Army made an important gain by thrusting forward from a northern factory district to the western outskirts of the city.

Soviet Guns Shell Nazis in Stalingrad

Long-range guns on the east bank of the Volga continued to shell German lodgements on the west bank around Stalingrad as the Russians kept up their pressure on German forces that have been cut off there from retreat to the west.

The Soviet communiqué said several more populated places fell to the Russian Caucasus army in the night's fighting and added a significant report: that Red Army planes had swept far west to Krasnodar in a series of raids on the airdrome at that key German strongpoint and rail center, 150 miles south of Rostov and only 60 miles east of Novorossisk, on the Black Sea.

Ten German planes were destroyed on the ground, about 30 were damaged, and two planes were brought down in an aerial duel, the communiqué said. It was broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor.

A German tank advance in the Lower Don area was thrown back in vicious fighting and several towns were occupied in one sector, the war bulletin said.

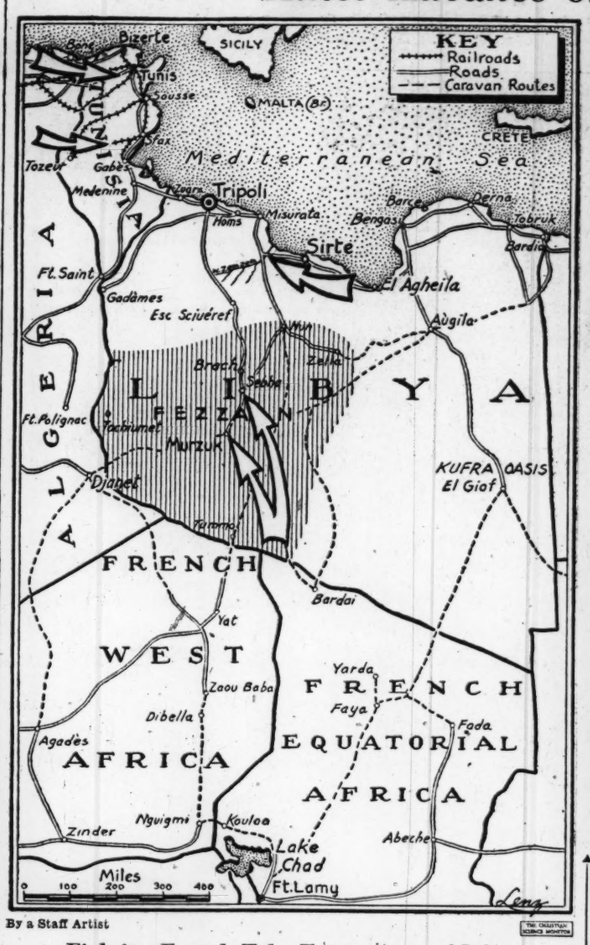
The recapture of six more points in the Caucasus, including Essentuki, 12 miles west of Pyatigorsk, was announced. Essentuki's fall carried a Russian column to within 38 miles of the headwaters of the Kuban River.

The Moscow correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, reported that Russian troops which had speared from Stalingrad down past Elista through the Kalmyck steppes had joined hands with columns from the North Caucasus at a point between Urozhainoe and Levokumsky, 25 miles east of Budenovsk, which was listed Tuesday as recaptured.

The Soviet Command also said that four more towns were captured by the army that advanced along the railway which travels southwest from Stalingrad through Kotelnikovski, Zimovniki, Salsk, Kuberle, and Tikhoretsk to Krasnodar. Kuberle previously had been reported recaptured and the taking of Kharkovsky, Mayorsky, and Kurmoyarsky in that region both widened the front of advance guards and protected them while other units mopped up German detachments in the rear.

The weight of these Red Army columns lay heavy against Salsk, 110 miles southeast of Rostov at the end of a branch line between the main railway and Rostov. The main railway borders the north Caucasus at this point.

Allies Advance on Two Continents



By a Staff Artist

Fighting French Take Fezzan Area of Libya

Shaded section of map shows the loosely marked extent of the Fezzan area of Libya, which the Fighting French claim to have occupied completely with occupation of Muzdak, the Capital. Double-headed arrow indicates final moves of the Fighting French to bring the territory to subjection.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Move Against Trapped Stalingrad Nazis

Shaded section of map shows territory won back since the farthest advances of the Germans, which are shown by a broken line. White arrows indicate main points of Soviet advance, include a move against the Nazis trapped in Stalingrad.

North Africa:

U. S. Pilots Destroy 34 German Aircraft

United States warplanes destroyed 34 Nazi aircraft in the air and on the ground in a raid Tuesday on Castel Benito airfield, 10 miles south of Tripoli, it was announced.

B-17 Flying Fortresses which led the attacks into Tripolitania from the west knocked out 20 planes on the ground and downed 14 more during a blazing 75-mile running battle high in the air, a spokesman said.

This was the deepest reported penetration into Libya by Fortresses based in the west. Other American bombers, B-26 Martin Marauders, made an attack Jan. 9 against an airdrome 10 miles from Tripoli, possibly the same field.

Apparently instructed to stop the Fortresses at any cost, the Germans avoided the escort of P-38 Lockheed Lightnings and raced into the concentrated fire of the big four-engined bombers.

Despite enemy efforts, all of the American planes returned to their base although one plane came home on only two motors two hours after the others.

Air activity dominated day and night warfare, as reports from the ground fronts indicated only patrolling in the Bou Arada and Goubella areas of Northern Tunisia.

The Royal Air Force's Bisleys attacked the Nazi supply line along the Tunisian east coast near the port of Sousse, ranging over the highways by moonlight and blasting trucks and transports with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The Allied strategy of striking General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from both sides was operating like clockwork.

From the east the RAF and the American Air Force with the British Eighth Army pounded Marshal Rommel's transport and supply lines leading through Tripoli to Tunisia.

A Cairo communiqué said that Tripoli and Homs, 65 miles farther east, were attacked Monday night and that other planes followed up Tuesday with raids on Axis bases in Sicily, Crete, and Lampedusa Island.

Almost at the same time, American Lightnings struck across the Tunisian border into Tripolitania in other attacks.

Sweeping close to the ground above a long line of Axis vehicles, some of them crowded with troops, the cannon and heavy machine guns of the swift fighters left a trail of smoke and destruction.

An Air Force spokesman estimated that at least 50 trucks were destroyed, including five filled with troops.

The British Eighth Army was reported about ready for a fresh spurt toward Tripoli, and its Anglo-American and French allies in Tunisia, Fighting French in the Fezzan wastes of Lower Libya and their air forces dealt many and varied blows at the Axis in the Mediterranean theater.

The Morocco Radio said strong reinforcements, including tank forces, had arrived in the last few hours to strengthen the forward elements of the Eighth Army before Wadi Zemzem, 160 airline miles southeast of Tripoli.

If an attack was imminent, it obviously was in co-operation with the Fighting French of Gen. Jacques Leclerc, who were reported within 300 miles of Tripoli after announcing a complete conquest of Italy's Fezzan empire of salt marsh, oases, and desert in Southern Libya.

New Guinea:

Allied Ground Troops Gain in Sanananda

Allied ground forces in New Guinea reduced further the Japanese salient extending 1½ miles inland from Sanananda Point on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea Tuesday as Allied planes carried the triumphant campaign to the Salamaua area of New Guinea, Allied headquarters announced.

After announcing the destruction of Japanese positions at Sanananda Point in the previous communiqué, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported "further gains against the remaining enemy positions."

Allied planes raided the trail leading from Salamaua to Komiatum, 10 miles to the south, and destroyed a bridge, the communiqué reported. Other planes strafed the Japanese-held coast in the Amboga region.

Nine Japanese bombers raided Merauke, colonial administrative center on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea Tuesday, but caused only slight damage, it was said.

Long-range Allied fighters made a low-altitude attack against the airdrome and other installations at Fuiloro in Portuguese Timor and set fire to one Japanese fighter plane. Buildings and other installations on the airfield were strafed successfully, the communiqué said.

Ruhr Hit Again:

RAF Makes Seventh Raid in 10 Days

British bombers raided the Ruhr again Tuesday night, the Air Ministry announced. It was the seventh attack on the Ruhr in 10 nights.

Meanwhile a number of persons were reported killed and many injured in a dawn attack by two German raiders on a town on England's southeast coast.

After dropping bombs, the German raiders machine-gunned the area.

Ambulances from three centers were called to remove the injured to hospitals while rescue squads dug into the debris to release persons buried in the ruins of their homes.

'Seabees' Lauded:

Carrier Repaired While Under Fire

An American aircraft carrier had to go into battle in the South Pacific recently still needing repairs for damage inflicted in an earlier meeting with the enemy, the Navy disclosed. It credited a crew of specially trained "Seabees" with putting the ship in full fighting trim under fire.

The "Seabees" are members of the Navy's construction battalion. Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., South Pacific commander, in a dispatch to their commander, praised them for their "willingness, zeal, and capability."

Neither the carrier nor the battles in which it engaged were announced by the Navy.

In the first engagement the carrier was battered somewhat, and 75 "Seabees" set to work on the ship when it reached port. While this work was under way, the carrier's skipper received orders to put to sea immediately and engage the enemy. He sailed with the "Seabees" still aboard and working at top speed. Even after the carrier went into action, the construction men wielded their tools.

China:

Japanese Defeated In Honan Province

The Chinese High Command said that Kushih, about 36 miles northeast of Shangcheng, and other points in Honan Province had been recaptured from Japanese forces.

The recapture of Shangcheng was announced Monday.

The High Command's communiqué said that advancing Chinese were closing in on enemy positions in the direction of Kwangchuan and Kwangshan after successful counterattacks.

It also was disclosed that more than 6,000 Japanese troops, based at Yitu, in Shantung Province on the Tao-Tsinan Railway, began an attack on Chinese positions Jan. 7 but met strong resistance.

Japanese troops moving eastward out of Hopei Province toward central Anwhei Province continued their advance after heavy fighting Jan. 7, the communiqué said.

Burma:

RAF Bombers Strafe Railways and Ships

British bombers ranged far into Burma Tuesday without encountering air opposition from the Japanese and attacked railway transportation and river and coastal shipping, a British communiqué said.

Two villages on Akyab Island were bombed by fighter-escorted Blenheims, it was reported, and low-flying fighters machine-gunned railway buildings and rolling stock in the Shwebo district of Central Burma.

The fighters strafed enemy river craft on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers and in the Rathedaung area, 25 miles north of Akyab, and sampans carrying supplies near the Burma coast south of Akyab were hit and damaged, the communiqué said.

Hungary's Loss:

Eighth of Army Killed in Russia

One eighth of the entire Hungarian Army on the Russian front was lost within a four-month period, a study of official statistics disclosed, indicating a casualty rate for Hungary's troops exceeding anything the principal belligerents suffered in the last war, dispatches from London say.

The Hungarian official announcement states that 2,256 officers and men were killed, 2,059 missing, and 9,017 wounded between Aug. 20 and Dec. 31. Considering that Hungary did not send more than 120,000 troops to all sectors in Russia, the casualties seem to confirm Russian reports of heavy fighting. The losses help to explain the Balkan people's rising revolt against German dictation.

Hungarian casualties in Yugoslavia, where native regular and guerrilla troops have kept hundreds of thousands of Axis and satellite troops immobilized, were not announced.

Toll of Youth:

Germans in Teens Slain in Russia

The slaughter of Germany's youth on the Eastern Front is reflected in lists of obituary notices in a German newspaper Jan. 1 and 3, in which 24 of a total of 49 victims were under the age of 23, and one was only 17, according to advices from Berne.

Two editions of the Silesian Tageszeitung of Breslau, reaching here, carried the obituaries.

Among the 49 were one below 18 years, two below 19, 13 below 20, three below 21, three below 22 and two below 23. The youngster of 17 was already a noncommissioned officer. Many of the slain were the second or third son in the same family to perish in the war.

Russians Taught to Fight By Tactics of Enemy

Continued from Page 1

centrated fire against the new sectors.

The Soviet commanders suspected that he must have weakened the fire power on other parts of his front and sent out scouts to investigate. They reported one district indeed only protected by mine fields. The Soviet Commander decided to demine this area, and in the meantime when General Rottenburg strung up new barbed-wire entanglement he put one up right opposite.

This game continued until Russian strategists gave orders for an offensive, whereupon the Soviet troops attacked the area which had already been demined and penetrated General Rottenburg's defenses in depth.

Another peculiarity of General Rottenburg was that he hated to copy any actions of his neighbors, but when he decided on one course of action clung to it blindly.

Failing in one counterattack, he repeated it in exactly the same place. Time and again his men came on until mowed down by Russian machine guns.

Called for Support

On the third day of the Soviet offensive General Rottenburg wasted so much strength in frontal counterattacks that he had to call for support. This came in the shape of General Hablenz with the already familiar 384th Division. General Hablenz followed his usual tactics of flank attacks and aimless artillery fire against the Russian front line.

Knowing the weaknesses of this General the Soviet Commander posted a small group of cover troops with artillery apparently feeling sure that this would be sufficient to hold off flank attacks which as expected lacked resolution.

The Red Star also told how one Soviet commander arranged all reconnaissance, sorties, and mining operations on even dates and did practically nothing on odd dates.

The Germans grew accustomed to this schedule and relaxed vigilance on odd dates. When the time came to strike hard the Soviet Commander struck on an odd day and caught the Germans by surprise.

Victoria Cross Award to Leader On Convoy Force

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Victoria Cross, highest award of the British Empire, has been awarded to Capt. Robert St. Vincent Sherbrooke, commander of the destroyer force which fought off a superior German naval force while protecting a convoy to Russia last month.

It was the 14th Victoria Cross awarded to a Navy man since the war began.

Captain Sherbrooke's ship, the citation said, drove off four enemy attacks and "each time pursued him and drove him outside of range of the convoy toward our covering forces."

Captain Sherbrooke, who is a descendant of Sir John Sherbrooke, first Governor General of Canada, was seriously wounded in the face in the engagement and temporarily lost the sight of one eye.

"Nevertheless," the citation said, "he continued to direct the ships of his command until further hits on his own ship compelled him to disengage, but not until he was satisfied that the next senior officer had assumed control."

"By his leadership and example the convoy was saved from damage and brought safely to its destination," the award concluded.

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French Leaders to Meet; Darlan Mystery Deepens

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 13 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, new High Commissioner of French North and West Africa, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, will meet soon, a spokesman for General Giraud said last night as the assassination of General Giraud's predecessor, Admiral Jean Darlan, took on new undertones of mystery.

General Giraud's spokesman, disclosing that additional "personages of Algiers" had been arrested in the case and others arrested earlier had been released, said the investigation of Admiral Darlan's assassination Christmas Eve was being prosecuted "without consideration of the prominence of the persons involved, nor their political beliefs."

The investigation, he said, was being made by military authorities. Asked if the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, who is rumored to have gone to Algiers, had figured in the investigation, the spokesman said he could not discuss the trend of the inquiry.

Kept on Crime Basis

"The murder of Darlan possibly was political," he said, "but the investigation and trial will be conducted merely as that of a criminal for a crime needing punishment."

[CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood, in a broadcast from Algiers, said the arrests were made Sunday and added:

"It's a fantastic story, a story of Kings and traitors, of fanaticism and of deceit. You almost have to rub your eyes to believe that it could happen now, in the twentieth century."]

A young man described as a Frenchman whose mother lives in Italy already has been executed as the actual assassin in the killing of Admiral Darlan.

The new "personages" arrested, it was pointed out, are in addition to the 12 seized New Year's Eve as instigators of a plot to kill Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal minister in North Africa, General Giraud and others.

Wide Conspiracy Seen

The spokesman, in announcing the new arrests, said the assassination of Admiral Darlan appeared to have been the "result of a conspiracy reaching in many directions."

General Giraud, disclosing the arrest of the original 12, said that some of them were personal friends and some had assisted in the American occupation of North Africa.

Announcing the forthcoming meeting of General Giraud and General de Gaulle, who has insisted that former supporters of the Vichy government be removed from their posts in North Africa, General Giraud's spokesman said that "many telegrams have been exchanged between General Giraud and General de Gaulle with a view to reaching an agreement."

Telegrams Exchanged

General de Gaulle, he said, wanted a meeting in early January, but this was impossible because General Giraud has been touring the African provinces.

"New telegrams have now been exchanged and although I don't know exactly when the meeting will occur, it will be soon," he said.

[In London a Fighting French spokesman predicted an "early and complete agreement" and said the meeting is expected to take place almost immediately. After the meeting, General de Gaulle will go to Washington to see President Roosevelt, he said.]

A joint committee on "political prisoners and refugees in North and West Africa" has been created with advisory powers to obtain the release of persons considered worthy, the American Office of Civil Affairs announced.

Censorship Hit

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Commenting on Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's censorship of political news, the London News Chronicle said that "if this censorship is not drastically remodeled, lasting harm may be done not only in North Africa, but to the good understanding between Britain and America."

It said "replacement of Admiral Jean Darlan by Gen. Henri Giraud appears so far to have had little or no result. It is far from certain, too, that Britain and America are working in full harmony. Their rumored disagreements give the Axis continuing opportunity to put over disruptive propaganda."

Hornet Costly Prize for Japan; All but 129 of Crew Rescued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Of the aircraft carrier Hornet's 2,900 men all but 129 were rescued by other vessels in her task force after the crew abandoned ship.

The Navy's account of the Hornet's career says:

"The Hornet's final attainment pales when placed alongside the destruction she logged in the five months preceding her sinking.

"Even more devastating to the enemy were the blows the Hornet struck at warships and auxiliaries. Her squadrons — scouting eight, bombing eight, torpedo eight and fighting eight—at Midway and Santa Cruz produced the following minimum results:

"At least one torpedo hit on a carrier.

"Two 1,000-pound and one 500-pound bomb hits and two 1,000-pound near-misses on battleships.

"Six 1,000-pound bomb hits on another cruiser.

"Two 500-pound bomb hits on a cruiser.

"One 1,000 and one 500-pound bomb hits on destroyers.

"One destroyer strafed by fighters.

"Seven 1,000-pound bomb hits on a carrier, larger than any American carrier, which was last seen blazing from stem to stern, and crosswind in the water.

"Four 10,000-ton transports with a capacity of approximately 5,000 men each, sunk.

"That is the damage list for Midway and Santa Cruz. At Santa Cruz, Grumman avenger torpedo planes and Douglas dauntless dive bombers from another U. S. carrier helped avenge the Hornet's sinking by laying two 500-pound bombs on a carrier of the Shokaku class, two 1,000-pound bomb hits on a battleship, and a torpedo hit on a cruiser. They also strafed a cruiser and shot down 23 Japanese planes.

"Between the Midway and Santa Cruz battles, the Hornet launched an attack on the Buin-Faisi area, scoring hits on a tanker, a light cruiser and two cargo ships, shot down several planes and bombed the Cahili airfield. They also made another raid at Rekata Bay, where two beached transports were hit and burned, landing barges and supplies were fired, fuel dumps and antiaircraft installations destroyed, and 12 seaplanes shot down.

Waves to Train At Georgia College

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A training center for 200 women yeomen (enlisted Waves) will open at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, Ga., on Jan. 29, the Navy announced today.

Commanding officer of the Milledgeville training center will be Lieut. Commander Paul Schoffel, presently attached to a midshipmen's school in New York City. The senior officer for the women's reserve there will be Lieut. (JG) M. Helen Dobbie of Oakland, Calif., former Dean of Women at the Teachers College at New Britain, Conn., and instructor in business subjects at the Merritt School in Oakland.

Lieutenant Dobbie has been in the Navy since early October, and first was assigned to the staff of instructors at the Midshipmen's School at Northampton, Mass.

Signing of Chinese-American Treaty

Associated Press

Extraterritorial Rights Brought to an End

Represented by Dr. Wei Tao-ming (left) and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, China and the United States signed a treaty in Washington Jan. 11, abolishing the system of special rights for foreign nations in China. Dr. Wei signed in Chinese characters, Secretary Hull in his long familiar fashion.

China 'Free' After a Hundred Years; Chiang Pleads for National Loyalty

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 13—To Chinese patriots all over the country Jan. 11 was one of the most important days in the country's modern history.

The simple ceremony in the Chinese Foreign Office in Chungking where the Anglo-Chinese treaty abolishing extrality and other special British rights in China was signed on this dull winter afternoon, a few hours before the parallel Sino-American treaty was to be completed in Washington, scarcely reflected the importance which the abolition of the old unequal treaties has to Chinese patriotic sentiment.

The atmosphere in the sober conference room was cordial and businesslike and it would be an exaggeration to say that it gave the impression of the final stage of a hundred years of passionate struggle that often shook China to her very foundations.

The Chinese, of course, had taken the event as a foregone conclusion since the United States and Britain announced their intention to abrogate extrality and related rights last Oct. 10. Moreover real equality between China and her present allies has grown so steadily in recent years in the moral sense and in many practical aspects that the outward shell of the treaties had lost much of its ugly and provocative appearance to many.

Demand for Abolition

Yet until Jan. 11 the Chinese had never ceased to remember and preach against the unequal treaties for the demand for their complete abolition has been by far the most powerful point of the Chinese national revolution.

Still on the morning of Jan. 11 as on every Monday morning since the establishment of the national government of China every one of the Government organizations in the country held their solemn "Sun Yat-sen memorial meetings" in which the last will of the late leader featuring his demand for the abolition of the "unequal treaties" was being read.

And it was only quite recently when the negotiation with Britain and America were already drawing to a close that the Government newspaper, Central Daily News, wrote: "From 1842 until now the Chinese people have been suffering under the tyrannical rule of the various foreign powers. The unequal treaties made the Chinese the slaves of the mighty. If foreign nations can be free, why not China?"

Internal Weakness Seen

But a new tendency has become even stronger during these months —China's will to substantiate treaty equality with her allies by real national equality in internal strength. A view which one of the leaders of the Chinese reform movement during the closing years of the last century was the first to propagate in his famous pamphlet entitled "Learn," namely, that China's internal weakness was at least partly responsible for all foreign aggression, a view that was not always popular because it took away from the urgency of action in the field of foreign policy, has come more and more into the foreground.

The leading Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao, gave the lead when it wrote, "We have always ascribed the war guilt to Japan because of her aggressive moves against China. This view is not unreasonable but the question must be asked of ourselves what made Japan direct her attacks against China? Partial responsibility rest indeed with China herself for the aggression arose from China's own weakness. If lasting peace is desired China must be made strong enough so that no country will dare to violate her.

Stress on Our Efforts

"The protection of an international security system is useful only to a certain extent beyond which it can never be completely reliable. It is our hope not only that our Allies will give China assistance in her national reconstruction after the war but that our own people will be aware of the necessity to make their own country strong through their own efforts."

[The importance which China now attaches to a strong internal regime closely integrated with a firm foreign policy is perhaps reflected to a certain extent in the announcement today that B. S. Foo, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed Ambassador to Russia, succeeding Shao Li-tze. Mr. Foo was the principal drafter of the Chinese civil code.]

This has actually become the tenor of all discussion in the best informed circles in China and the line of what ever criticism of internal government policies there is in public. And this warning is the constant rejoinder to all the questions that are being asked about the extent of Allied assistance that may be expected not only immediately after the war but in the grim uphill struggle that China will have to face for many years following the first world-wide enthusiasm about victory.

Past History Scanned

Many of the foreigners in China who are witnesses of the country's great remaining weaknesses and of the Generalissimo's difficulties in trying to overcome them have recently been more inclined than usual to evaluate Chinese present and future problems in terms of the past history of Sino-foreign intercourse.

Practically all are willing to assume for their own nations a good part of the responsibility that China is not stronger today, perhaps not so much because they feel that China's internal problems would be much nearer solution had it not been for the China policy of the western nations as because of the tremendous help all of them gave Japan during the last 80 years.

In 1860 when the British and French wars and general foreign pressure on China had at last given place to an atmosphere of more peaceful Sino-foreign intercourse and when Japan had just been "opened" by American warships the British plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin, made a pathetic statement addressing the commercial community in the young city of Shanghai.

He was applauded for his "honorable efforts for the extension of civilization and commerce." The old skeptic who often in his private diary expressed deep embarrassment at the treatment he himself had to give China retorted "uninvited and by methods not always of the gentlest we have broken down the barriers behind which these two ancient nations sought to conceal from the world without the mysteries and perhaps also the rags of their reigning civilization. Neither our own conscience nor the judgment of mankind will acquit us if when we are asked to what use we have turned our opportunities we can only say that we have filled our pockets from among the ruins we have found or made."

Radio Ban in Burma Excludes World News

Recorded by CBS

London

The Japanese in Burma "have put a ban on all short-wave wireless sets, which means that Burmans will no longer be able to receive radio news from abroad," the British Radio reports.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 13 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told his people yesterday that relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China by the United States and Great Britain "marks a new epoch in China's history."

But it brings a new responsibility to China, he said, and now and in the postwar years the Chinese people must work to make a nation "independent, free and strong."

"We can see already the first signs of coming victory in this world war against aggression, General Chiang told the armies and Chinese people in a broadcast commemorating the abrogation of the unequal treaties.

"The time of the enemy's defeat is near at hand," he asserted.

The United States and Britain by their action "have lighted a new light to guide man's progress on the road to equality and freedom for all peoples. . . .

Energy and Loyalty

"Our Allies have declared their basic war aim—to sustain the rule of human decency and human right —and proved their high ideals and lofty purposes. From the United States we have received especially gratifying, complete and unreserved agreement to the hopes and aspirations expressed by our government."

The Generalissimo said that "when the war ends our task won't be done. We must continue as we have begun, or we shall sink back into dependency and our children and our children's children will live out their lives in bondage."

He urged greater energy, loyalty and harmony, and said those men are wrong who assumed China's destiny would be easily decided at the peace table or who believed the outcome is certain "and that China may easily participate in the fruits of future victory without a present struggle.

Time for Decision

"The time to decide the destiny of our nation is now. The choice is plain before us. Are we to be masters in our own house or are we hereafter as in the past to obey the voice of others?"

The unequal treaties, General Chiang declared, hindered Chinese efforts to build a nation, implanted disunity, social chaos, taught "our people a sense of inferiority" and "even today we are without the self-confidence or moral courage which should be ours.

"But now that the unequal treaties have been abolished their influence is also gone. Henceforth if we are weak, if we lack self-confidence, the fault will be ours only."

Fairbanks at Norfolk Base

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., USNR, a movie star before he joined the armed forces, has been assigned to the Norfolk base and attached to the amphibious force, Atlantic Fleet. Temporarily, Lieutenant Fairbanks' quarters are at the U. S. Hotel Chamberlain at Old Point. He entered the Navy two years ago as a lieutenant, junior grade.

Hitler Gains Land in Laval Deal

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP)—The American diplomatic and press corps leaving Lourdes for Germany today probably will be taken to Bad Nauheim, it was said here, but their destination was not definitely known.

United States Legation officials earlier said they did not know where the party of 113, interned at Lourdes after German troops moved into Unoccupied France, would be taken.

The Legation was notified of the impending move by Swiss officials who had been informed by the French.

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Hitler has made a 10-point political deal with French Chief of Government Pierre Laval which permanently deprives France of 4,800 square miles of territory comprising two Departments along the Belgian border.

A Fighting French spokesman said yesterday the agreement also called for the sending of 400,000 more skilled French workers to Germany and promised to strengthen M. Laval's position among the collaborationist French leaders.

At the same time, the long-awaited agreement, which turned down Hitler's reported plan to conscript Frenchmen to fight the United Nations and put M. Laval in control of the French police in the former occupied zone, with fuller administrative powers generally, contained fewer concessions to the Germans than some observers had expected.

The Departments which will not be restored to the French state are those of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, extending from the North Sea southward for about 100 miles along the Belgian border. They are part of the recently created "forbidden zone" in which the Germans are building fortifications, and most Frenchmen have already been removed from them.

Hitler strengthened M. Laval's hand against his collaborationist rival, Jacques Doriot, leader of the French fascistic Popular Party, to the degree that he assured the former that his government was the last with which Berlin will negotiate.

As part of the agreement, M. Laval promised to turn over to Germany five French destroyers and two large tugs, presumably the remnants of the French fleet scuttled at Toulon.

A settlement was postponed on the question of making Paris the seat of M. Laval's government, thus leaving open a matter which has vexed Vichy-German relations.

Hitler, under the agreement, will become arbiter of further negotiations between France and Italy, presumably concerning the island of Corsica and other French territory under Italian occupation.

The agreement gives Germany full control of French industry, finance, and agriculture, thus formalizing what is already virtually the fact in these fields.

Why U. S. Diplomats Were Sent to Reich

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 13

The State Department disclosed today that Germany's purpose in transferring American diplomats to the Reich from Lourdes, France, is to obtain the release of its North Africa Armistice Commission.

When the Vichy Government broke relations with the United States in November the State Department said, the United States "proposed through the Swiss Government an agreement to exchange the American group in France for former French officials here."

"The answer as reported by the Swiss Government," it was added, "was that no consideration would be given to the departure of the American officials from France until information was furnished about the German armistice Commission in Africa and the German Consul in Algiers."

U. S. Destroyer 'Fights It Out' With 4 Warships in Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—At the height of a violent sea battle in the Solomons, the huge gray hulk of a Japanese battleship came slashing through the darkness, its engines driving it at a speed of close to 25 knots.

In its path was the audacious U. S. S. Laffey, the first of a swift new series of destroyers under Lieut. Commander V. E. Hank of Norfolk, Va.

The Laffey rocketed straight at the vast shape of the Japanese battlewagon, its engines racing at "emergency full." To the crew of the destroyer it must have appeared that Commander Hank was hurling his vessel at the enemy battleship in a head-on suicide thrust. But he had other plans—plans that had to be true to the last decimal.

Salvo of Torpedoes

When the range was right Commander Hank let go with a salvo of torpedoes. But the Laffey was moving almost as fast as the torpedoes. And it was clear that with both ships heading at full-speed for the same square yard of ocean, the destroyer was going to be there first. But by how much? Every man held his breath.

The Navy report said "as the bows crossed, an alert Japanese on the forward deck could have tossed a hand grenade onto the deck of the destroyer." The margin was just over 10 feet. But the racing Laffey got clear in time. It appeared that two of the torpedoes hit the battleship.

And then the Laffey's four 5-inch guns were turned on the battleship's massive superstructure, focused on the bridge.

The bridge appeared literally to pulverize and blow away. "It was shot completely off the ship," the Navy stated.

Battleship Opens Fire

The battleship started blazing away with secondary guns—it couldn't depress the larger batteries far enough—as the Laffey widened the range. Then the little destroyer found itself in deeper trouble. It had separated from its companion ships and was surrounded by the enemy. There was a battleship on the stern, a second on the port beam, and two large Japanese destroyers on the port bow.

The Laffey and the two Japanese destroyers opened fire simultaneously. The Laffey put one Japanese ship out of action and left it burning briskly. But the other put a torpedo into our ship, and got a fair hit on the Laffey's deck.

The Laffey still had three of its 5-inch guns working, and turned them on the remaining Japanese destroyer, in a no-quarter duel at point blank range. Damage to both ships was tremendous. One after another the Laffey's guns were silenced. Finally it was down to a single big gun. But it kept on fighting. The Japanese destroyer tried to creep away. But it exploded and sunk.

The Laffey was left alone on the darkened sea. But it was a sorry sight of a ship, with all its guns silenced and a bad fire out of control. Then the Japanese battleship whose bridge had been shot away straddled the Laffey with a salvo of 14-inchers. The destroyer was almost swamped by the splash.

The fire was burning without hope of recovery. Wounded men were put on life rafts; the others in life jackets. Commander Hank gave orders to abandon ship.

Commander Hank and three officers were on deck forward. A medical officer was bringing up the last wounded man from sick bay. A violent explosion ripped the Laffey apart. The medical officer was trapped below; the captain was never seen again. The Laffey sank immediately.

Deatherage 'Wants' Retainer Fee Back'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—George E. Deatherage, charged with conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces, told newsmen at district court today that if "Wendell Willkie won't represent me, I want my money back."

Accompanied by his attorney, John T. Bonner, and wearing a Navy "E" pin on his lapel, Mr. Deatherage told reporters that on Nov. 16 he sent Mr. Willkie $10 as part payment on a retainer fee. He showed the newsmen what he said was a postal money order receipt No. 939816, and said he mailed the order with an explanatory letter to Mr. Willkie.

In New York, Mr. Willkie said that if the $10 was sent to him through the mails, it would be returned.

"I receive thousands of letters a week," Mr. Willkie said. "I haven't the slightest notion whether Mr. Deathrage sent me $10 or not. If he did, it will turn up eventually in the mails and I will return it to him. At present, my office is two or three weeks behind opening all except very personal mail."

Lost British Carriers More Than Replaced

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 13

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared today that "although we have had heavy losses in aircraft carriers, we have more now than we had at the beginning of the war after replacing our losses."

[Britain has announced the loss of five aircraft carriers—the Ark Royal, Courageous, Glorious, Hermes, and Eagle.

[Since the start of the war it has completed the Indomitable, Formidable, Victorious, and Illustrious—and, from this statement, apparently also has added the new Indefatigable and Implacable to the Fleet.]

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Longwood Towers, Brookline
JAN. 19 THRU 22
Jan. 19 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Jan. 20, 21 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Jan. 22 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Uniform Aid to States In Social Security Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, has introduced a bill to extend the Social Security Act on a less ambitious plan than the program under draft by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, but pushing existing social security laws into new fields, as follows:

He would give Federal aid to States on a more uniform basis.

He would provide benefits for permanent total disability as well as in cases of hospitalization.

He would cover farm and domestic workers, employees of nonprofit organizations and governmental units, and employers and self-employed persons.

He would give special protection for persons in armed services.

Senator Green explained this is no beveridge plan.

Follows Altmeyer Plan

Omitted from the program are health insurance, and reorganization of the unemployment compensation program.

The Green bill followed closely recommendations made by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board.

Senator Green is a member of the special committee which investigated the old-age pension system in 1941.

Senator Green said that the launching of his program would "provide much needed protection for workers, and their families, when they are moved about to meet the needs of war, from agriculture to industry or to the armed services." He added:

"Also, the collection of the contributions would fit in with our financial program. Under a system of old-age, survivors' and disability benefits, benefit payments increase year by year for a generation and collections in the early years are normally much larger than benefits paid out.

"This would help to decrease somewhat the purchasing power which now is a constant threat of inflation. Later when benefits are paid out they would help to keep business on a stable basis."

Equal Protection

Senator Green's bill would extend equal protection against postwar unemployment for all servicemen, regardless of past coverage. At the same time, it would allow old-age and survivors' benefits to accrue for the period of war service, with a provision that they would not duplicate veterans' payments for the same cause.

Senator Green's proposal to equalize Federal aid to the States arises from the fact, he explained, that under the present plan "most of the Federal money goes where it is needed least."

The wealthy States which provide liberal benefits get a larger amount of Federal funds, per individual, than the poorer States.

Moreover, except in the case of the blind, the Federal Government does not contribute to State assistance programs for needy persons between the ages of 18 and 65. Senator Green would broaden this to apply to any age group.

Scroll to Reward Pan-American Aid

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13 (AP)—The University of Rochester announced yesterday a decision to award a distinguished service scroll to "the American journalist who over a period of years has made notable contributions to Pan-American friendship."

The recipient, to be selected by a committee headed by Dr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher of the Washington Post, will be announced at ceremonies in connection with the University's conference on Latin America, Jan. 26 and 27.

Other members of the committee include Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Publisher of the New York Herald Tribune.

Willkie Urges Sensible Limit To Censorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Declaring that after his tour of the global fronts, wartime censorship policy in this country made America seem "like an ancient city in siege," Wendell L. Willkie today had renewed his criticism of any official idea that Americans "may not know how to take the truth." His new urgency on government to "let us be free while we fight for freedom," was made before an audience of nearly 2,000 at a book-and-author program at the Hotel Astor here yesterday.

Mr. Willkie said he knew that censorship was a matter of degree and sought only to arouse people against any growing tendency toward greater censorship, stressing his full concession that some military matters could not be told. Even on this premise, he continued, he saw the population as sitting inside a wall wondering what was going on outside.

"People speculate and wonder, and we get official reports of what is going on beyond the wall, but we never completely know. Now I have been behind the wall—that wall that blocks off all the parts of the world where our troops are going—and let me say that beyond that wall nothing is exactly as you think it is from within."

Mr. Willkie defined freedom in the United States as a definite thing, not merely a flexible word.

"Here we have been able to read, think and say what we think is right and wrong," he said. "And I am greatly concerned that those rights and others shall remain untouched.

"Here in America we have complete freedom, compared with those freedoms in the other parts of the world, and so I say to you, 'Open the books, let them be read, limit censorship as far as possible.'

"You book publishers, you authors, continue to turn out books by the legion and continue to say what you think, no matter what some other men, governmental or otherwise, think is best for the people."

The book trade was widely represented at the meeting, at which it was revealed that Mr. Willkie himself has agreed to enter the book-writing lists, the subject to be "One war, One Peace, One World," due for early spring publication.

Third of a series of such book-and-author gatherings, under the New York Herald Tribune and American Booksellers' Association auspices, other speakers were Maxwell Anderson and Dr. Margaret Mead, with Carl Carmer, of the Writers' War Board, presiding.

Pianist Acquitted Of Extortion Charge

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Federal jury has acquitted Channing Drexel Lipton, pianist, of attempting to extort $250,000 from film executive Louis B. Mayer.

Meyer Philip Grace, former boxer, charged with being an accessory after the fact, was acquitted. The jury failed to agree on the charge that Mr. Lipton sent a letter threatening bodily harm to Mr. Mayer.

In receiving the verdict, Judge Leon Yankwich criticized Francis X. Bushman, movie star of the silent era, who he said had sent him a letter pertaining to alleged blacklisting practices by Mr. Mayer.

John McLaren

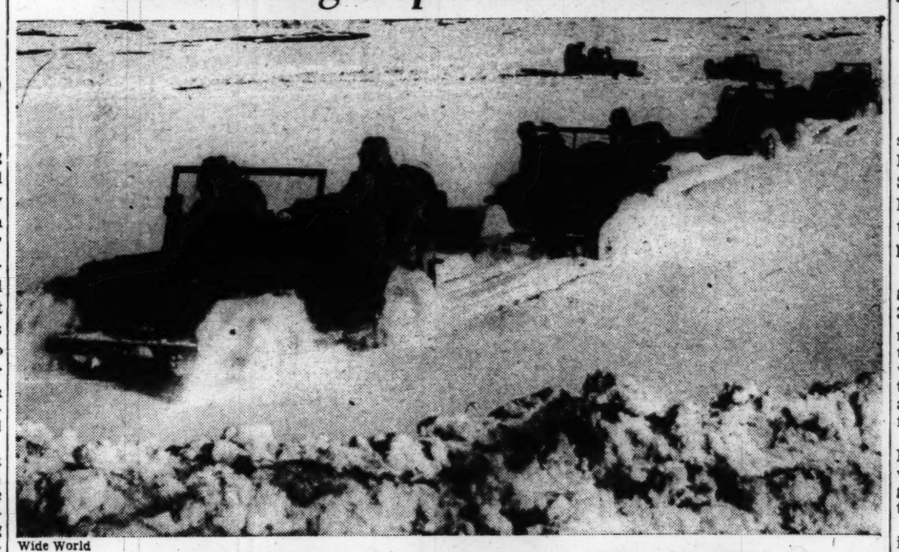
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—John McLaren, who passed on here yesterday, was Superintendent of San Francisco Parks.

Born near Stirling, Scotland, Mr. McLaren was an idle youth until his father said, "Me boy, if ye have nothing to do, go plant a tree and it will grow while ye sleep."

This advice he followed the remainder of his life, for he planted more than 2,000,000 trees, most of them in and around San Francisco in furtherance of his ambition to put "a park within walking distance of every home."

He became Superintendent of San Francisco Parks in 1877, and during these years built 40 City parks.

Snow-Going Jeeps Skim the Rockies



Wide World

Automotive Version of Army Mule Meets Winter Head-On

Parka-clad soldiers drive howitzer-carrying jeeps through unbroken snow at Camp Hale, high in the Colorado Rockies. The pack artillery of the Camp Hale mountain troops use the rugged little jeeps to carry dismantled sections of 75-millimeter howitzers until the going is so rough that mules have to take over.

Mobilized U. S. Farmers Told They Help to Win War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—American food already is preventing starvation in North Africa and must be used in larger amounts in the coming year to win the friendship of liberated peoples, President Roosevelt and other representatives of the United Nations told American farmers in celebrating Farm Mobilization Day yesterday.

The President's statement broadcast on the radio that "already in North Africa, the food we are sending the inhabitants is saving the energies and the lives of our troops there" was corroborated by the first-hand testimony of Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director of the Office of War Information, who recounted that "only two weeks ago I saw healthy, vigorous American young men, with the food of American farms warm in their stomachs, marching to the front to join in the Battle of Tunisia.

"With a short crop last year in North Africa, with tremendous supplies taken out and with an abnormally large population in the area, many behind the lines actually might have starved had ships of the United Nations not brought food from America," said the brother of Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Co-operation Pledged

Pleas of American officials for larger plantings and harder work by American farmers during 1943 were augmented by pledges of co-operation from Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, Ambassador Maxim Litvinov of Soviet Russia, Lord Woolton, British Food Minister and Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador. The latter's statement was read for him by Liu Chieh, Minister-Counselor of the Chinese Embassy. President Roosevelt's message was read by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

"I am quite sure," said Ambassador Litvinov, "that American workers producing munitions and the farmers cultivating the foodstuffs to be sent to the Soviet Union, experience greater satisfaction and realize that they are, in this way, contributing to the achievements of the Soviet troops and to the victories of the Allied nations."

"May the spirit of co-operation and comradeship prevail in pursuing our common battle to a victorious end," was the wish expressed by the Chinese to the American farmer.

Lord Woolton promised that food sent to Britain would not be wasted but "will produce a maximum of planes and tanks and guns."

Great Food Arsenal

American farmers, comprising only 2 per cent of the world's population have the "skill and energy to make this country the United Nations' greatest arsenal for food and fiber," President Roosevelt said.

The farmers' task is greater this year than last and the obstacles "more formidable," he added, "but I know that once more our farmers will rise to their responsibility."

The President was careful to point out that other United Nations are doing their share in food production and are pooling it where it will do the most good.

"Canada," he said, "is sending large shipments of cheese, meats, and other foods on the short North Atlantic run to Britain. Australia and New Zealand are providing a great deal of the food to American soldiers stationed in that part of the world. Food from Latin America is going to Britain."

The President asked the whole country to join him in a "pledge of full support in the difficult task which lies ahead for farmers, and in a prayer for good weather to make farmers' efforts more fruitful."

Toothpaste Tubes Will Get Less Tin

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 13

In an order designed to save 100 tons of tin during 1943 for war materials, the War Production Board further curtailed today the use of tin in toothpaste and shaving cream tubes.

Effectively immediately, it prohibits the use of tin in the manufacture of shaving cream tubes, but allows manufacturers to use up tubes containing up to 1.5 per cent tin which they had in their inventory today.

As a result of the order, WPB said, collapsible tubes in the future will be made largely of lead.

The individual purchaser of a tube of toothpaste or shaving cream must continue to turn in a used tube for each new tube purchased.

Browder Charges Ban on Communists In Army Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Using the Nineteenth Lenin Memorial Rally at Madison Square Garden as a rostrum Monday night, Earl Browder, Communist Party leader, charged a United States Army black-listing of Communists in the defense picture and sabotage of the Federal program by "profit-making and exploiting groups, and reactionary elements in Congress."

His speech was an accolade to Joseph Stalin, who, he said, "as the pupil of Lenin, has brought his teacher's work to such completion that its embodiment in the Soviet Union stands before the whole world unquestionably as the savior of civilization and the hope of progressive mankind."

The Browder specification on the exclusion of Communist labor was a reference to a message circularized among employees in the Detroit defense area by Col. George E. Strong, plant protection chief for the Army Air Forces at the Ford Motor Company plant there. This was distributed last July, Mr. Browder said.

The War Department also, he declared, was responsible for a move to segregate and remove from combat training Communists in the armed services, and in repudiation of this he named party members or followers who had distinguished themselves in United States Army duty against the Japanese.

Presiding at the capacity meeting, at which $2,000 was collected, was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a New York State Communist Party Executive, and the only other speaker was Paul Novick, Editor of the Morning Freiheit.

Clark Gable Assigned To Second Air Force

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash., Jan. 13 (AP)—Second Air Force Headquarters announced First Lieut. Clark Gable, who received his aerial gunner's wings Jan. 7, has been assigned to the Second Air Force and arrived here last night.

The announcement said the former film star was not expected to remain long at this base, but gave no hint as to his future assignment. The Second Air Force trains and organizes bomber crews for combat duty.

Edward B. Lyman

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Edward Branch Lyman, publicity director, who passed on here yesterday, was Manager of the Belgium Relief Fund which raised $2,000,000 for the relief of Belgium in World War I.

During that time, Mr. Lyman also raised $75,000 from United States children for food sent by steamer to Princess Marie Jose for starving Belgian children and organized the Pederewski Polish Victims' Relief Fund which obtained $1,000,000.

After the war he specialized in national and international publicity.

A native of Greenfield, Mass., Mr. Lyman was a newspaperman before he entered fund raising and publicity.

He was the author of several books, motion pictures, and newspaper verse.

Escape for Caucasus Nazis?

Continued from Page 1

of those which do not bow to Hitler will take on a new meaning.

These threats were interpreted in some quarters as the first step toward violation of Turkish neutrality.

I do not share that view for the following reasons:

Dardanelles Vital

So long as Turkey remains neutral, the passage of the Dardanelles is denied to United Nations warships. With an amphibian operation in prospect, the last thing Hitler wishes to see in the Black Sea is the British White Ensign.

Further, this is no period of the year to embark light-heartedly on military operations in the Anatolian uplands.

For these two reasons alone, I think Hitler is less likely to violate Turkish neutrality than at any time since the war began.

But there is a third reason which is even more cogent. Turkey supplies the easiest way from Asia or from Africa into Continental Europe. The narrow waters of the Bosporus or of the Dardanelles are far less formidable obstacles than the broad expanse of the Mediterranean.

As a neutral, Turkey covers an awkward German flank; as a belligerent it would offer an easy way to Germany's vitals—incidentally, a way by which decay set in in 1918.

In my view, Nazi threats to neutrals were intended to keep them from coming in against Germany and were no longer historic preliminaries to unprovoked aggression.

Packages to Navy Men Limited as to Size

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—In order to save shipping space for ammunition, food and medical supplies, the Navy has restricted the size of packages which may be mailed to men in naval service abroad.

No package will be accepted which weighs more than five pounds or measures more than 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Only one such parcel will be accepted in one week.

In addition "inappropriate second and third class matter such as advertising circulars will not be forwarded to men overseas."

The limitation on package sizes is the same as that announced earlier by the Army in new regulations as to mail for soldiers overseas. However, the Army forbade mailing of any article not requested by a soldier and required that the request be approved by the soldier's commanding officer. The Navy did not impose this restriction.

The Navy said its mail problems differ from the Army's "due to the mobility of ships and the character of their service. Accordingly the new rules of the Navy are not in all details the same as the recently announced rules of the Army postal service."

Ex-Isolationist Urges U. S. to Plan Peace Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Representative Karl E. Mundt, re-elected Republican Congressman from South Dakota, is urging the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists to put their constructive weight behind preparing for the peace.

In appealing to the new Congress to establish immediately a 32-member postwar planning commission, Mr. Mundt is showing that he is one so-called isolationist who, though earnestly against participation in the war—until Japan attacked—today is earnestly in favor of participation in the peace.

It is for this reason that Mr. Mundt's peace-planning resolution, which emerges from the week's grist of the new legislative mill, takes on special significance.

It gives the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists a different lead, it is in an important sense a breakaway from the isolationist ranks since, heretofore, none of the prewar non-interventionists have shown any positive interest in the postwar peace.

Seeks Broad Discussion

Although there are those in Congress and out who may at first view Mr. Mundt's proposal as stemming from a suspect source or as having some ulterior purpose behind it, those who are familiar with the South Dakotan's peace views know that his objective is to stimulate the most representative and responsible discussion of postwar plans among all groups in the country, to offer an authoritative and responsive forum and to provide the means for bringing the Congress in behind the Executive on the broadest possible agreement.

The statement which Mr. Mundt issued when he introduced his resolution makes it clear that these premises underlie his proposal:

That the United States in the interests of its own security and prosperity must play a positive role in the shaping and the maintenance of the peace.

That the security of the world against war must have an economic as well as a political basis and that America's foreign and domestic policies must be worked out in harmony and integrated.

That it is vital to begin now the necessary planning of the peace in order that the war may not end with the United Nations unready to take the next steps.

Partisanship Barred

That no wise and lasting peace can be developed on narrow partisan lines.

Mr. Mundt believes that the Republicans must assume a responsible share of the postwar preparations and that now is the time to do it. He emphasizes that since it cannot be foreseen which party will be in control of the government at the termination of the war, it is desirable that the responsibility for and leadership and participation in that study be shared equally by both major political parties. His bill provides that the commission may exercise its powers both within and outside the United States.

Mr. Mundt's resolution proposes that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, former President Hoover, and the Senate and the House of Representatives shall each select eight members of the commission. While the proposal may or may not be adopted by Congress in this form, Mr. Mundt's leadership in this cause is a significant development. He puts his own position in these words:

"It is just as important in time of war to prepare for peace as it is in time of peace to prepare for war. No one can predict just when this war will be won nor which political party will be charged with writing the peace and directing the period of reconstruction. It is also true that neither a wise and lasting peace nor a safe and sound reconstruction policy will eventuate if either is to be developed and determined upon narrow partisan lines.

World to Benefit

"Thus I hope Congress will adopt my proposal to make realistic, bipartisan, nonpolitical study of postwar foreign and domestic proposals to the end that America and all the world can benefit from recommendations worked out in such an atmosphere of serious-minded, nonsensational deliberation on the most significant problems ever facing this Republic

"The peace of the world and the preservation of our way of life here at home may well depend upon the results obtained by the type of careful, impersonal, fact-facing planning which a commission of this type can accomplish. The time to start planning without partisanship for a victory which well be secure and significant is now."

Mr. Mundt stresses the fact that the decisions of foreign policy affecting the peace are certain to have a great impact upon America domestically and their postwar planning must take account of internal as well as external factors.

"We have," he pointed out, "seen and heard many glittering generalties about postwar programs but most of them have contained a disappointing blind spot in their thinking in view of the fact that proposals on foreign policy usually fail to consider the impact of such proposals upon domestic economy and proposed patterns for our postwar domestic economy usually fail to consider the impact of world affairs upon national affairs.

Dual Responsibility

"Consequently, I have deliberately suggested that the commission which I propose be charged with considering both our foreign and domestic policies in the postwar era and especially the interrelationships existing between the two. Neither our foreign policy nor our domestic economy can operate in a vacuum after the war; each must be developed and directed with due consideration to its effect upon the other.

"We must make neither the mistake of fashioning international programs without regard to our American destiny nor the error of focusing attention upon American problems without regard to their workability and value in terms of the world in which we live."

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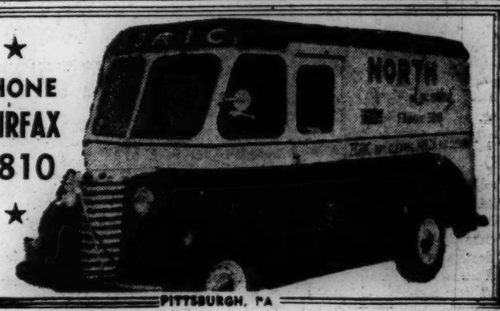


PITTSBURGH, PA.

Malta and Gibraltar Play Stellar Role in Allied Fight

Malta and Gibraltar, strategic Mediterranean fortresses of Britain, have played stellar roles in this war. As firmly fortified as porcupines and as aggressively inclined, they have come through the year with gold-star records of performance.

Malta not only has taken one of the most terrific air poundings of the war, but has meted out punishment to the enemy, bringing down 985 Axis planes during the year and attacking 46 enemy convoys.

Malta

VALETTA, Malta, Jan. 13 (AP)—Gallant Malta, scene of the world's most concentrated bombing, is beginning to smile again.

Peering from glassless windows, the faces of residents now beam with smiles of thanksgiving.

Aside from the vicious air raids—more than 1,000 of them—these dark-skinned, unflinching islanders have had perhaps the worst food problem in the world. Rich and poor alike have fared the same. Malta's great herds of sheep and goats have been decimated by Axis bombers and strafers. Transportation was reduced almost to zero, but Malta has carried on.

Within this city behind bomb-scarred battlements and 20-foot cliffs that line the grand harbor, the Capitol is a pile of ruins.

People live in any portion of a building that is left standing. Finding a pane of glass would be as difficult as finding a needle in a haystack.

None Spared

No building on the Island has been spared a direct hit or a near miss which caused damage. Thus it seemed strange to hear swing music coming from what appeared to be a pile of rubble and the scrambled limestone blocks of which all Maltese buildings are made. I found a tea dance was in progress.

Maltese girls and others of Greek, English, and Italian origin were dancing mainly with servicemen. The girls were comparatively well dressed and had a fine appearance despite the lack of stockings and cosmetics which are virtually unobtainable. These dances are comparatively recent innovations and now even some early evening affairs are being held despite the awesome blackout. There is nothing to eat or drink, however, unless brought by the guests.

It was explained by a little old lady apparently of British origin. She was shabby and virtually shoeless but there was a smile on her lips. Spitfire planes were roaring overhead in this area near the harbor.

"Them's what did it," she informed me without solicitation. "Them's what scared the Jerrys and 'Ities' away. We ain't had a raid to amount to anything for two months, but there's plenty of people living in them caves. Their houses were blowed up, you know."

Ships in Harbor

Then, pointing at the harbor where merchantmen—all of them with white-capped United States naval runner crews—and warships lay at anchor, she added, "And them's going to keep us going, too. Sicily is only 60 miles away and they knocked us smartly when we were helpless, but not any more. Maybe they'll try again, but they'll get what's coming to them."

Just then an air-raid siren sounded. Noticing my inclination to seek shelter, a Maltese airman said calmly, "Don't worry about that, sir. It's only the morning reconnaissance plane. We don't pay any attention to it. He comes over for a look and, believe me, he must feel upset at what he sees these days."

A worker then explained—and I later saw—the great underground aircraft system of Malta. Far beneath the rocky surface in bomb-proof caves, the aircraft plotters—many of them former show girls who refused to leave the Island when their theaters and cabarets closed—plot the movements of aircraft and can tell to an inch where any are within many miles' radius.

Hardly ever is there a minute of the day and night when two or three Spitfires or Hurricanes are not over the harbor area.

Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 13 (AP)—This formidable Rock at the western end of the Mediterranean has broken all attendance records in recent weeks as one of the war's greatest and most exciting sideshows.

Although Gibraltar has been bombed only infrequently in comparison with Malta, it still is one of the most fascinating corners in this global warfare scene.

Since the United Nations landing in North Africa, its little airport on the narrow isthmus connecting with the Spanish mainland has been jammed with planes landing and taking off. Throughout the night, searchlights cut the darkness, identifying friendly visitors landing to refuel.

Most of these callers stay only a few hours, some only a few minutes, just long enough to refill the tanks drained on the long run from Britain before they leave for Africa.

Waters Busier

The waters around the Rock, too, are busier than they ever were even during the days when Malta was hardest pressed and when German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was driving toward Alexandria.

Fast torpedo launches pass in and out today, and in the great anchorage area under the Rock's antiaircraft guns lie ships of all the United Nations, their names obliterated by their wartime paint.

Some of these ships are old Greek tramp steamers. Others are United States liberty ships which were launched only a few weeks ago. Their flags fly bravely in the wind and their guns are trained skyward.

Some liners whose names once were known to large numbers of American travelers are there, too, and there are warships—British, United States, Fighting French, Polish, and Dutch. They move in and out, taking ships to Malta and to the African Coast.

Giant Storerooms

The Rock's large subterranean tunnels, galleries, and storerooms can now hold and feed tens of thousands, the British say. The soldiers who hail from every corner of the globe joke about the Government's digging into the rocks and say it is trying to find room for more empty bottles, for bottles constitute an annoying problem.

Hundreds of ships bring in hundreds of cases of beverages. The British garrison and the thousands of military visitors have been consuming them at a great rate.

The result is that tremendous quantities of empty bottles remain for disposal and the Navy insists they must not clutter up the Harbor. One use has been found for the empties in the Rock's defenses. Apart from the neat flying field under Rock Gun Hill where the race track once was, Gibraltar looks like a great barbed wire junk pile from the outside and broken bottles form an important part of the junk.

They are not just tossed there. They form one of the many hazards guaranteed to make entry into Gibraltar unpleasant and noisy for any attacker whether he comes by land or sea.

Burden of End To Coal Strike Up to F. D. R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Describing the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania as "sabotage" and "near treason," New York, New Jersey and New England delegates in Congress today agreed to ask President Roosevelt to "use all his powers to bring it to a speedy end."

The striking miners had previously been warned by the War Labor Board that "unless this threat to the safety of our nation is immediately terminated, the Board will exercise all powers within the jurisdiction to fulfill its obligations to the country."

About 8,000 of an estimated 18,000 workers who struck in protest of a 50-cent increase in union dues are already reported to have returned to work in response to various pleas by the Government and Union officials.

Many coal dealers in New England were said to be limiting coal deliveries to one ton because of the Anthracite strike. Maine and Western Massachusetts were reported to be especially hard hit.

Consider Pipe Line Plan

Meeting to consider ways of alleviating the New England heating crisis, the delegation also appointed a Committee made up of Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, and Joseph E. Talbot (R) of Connecticut, to study the feasibility of a concrete pipe line run from Chicago to New York along the route of the New York Central Railroad, and thence to Boston by way of Buzzard's Bay and the Cape Cod Canal.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, presiding at the meeting, said he had been told by the Navy that a concrete pipe line would be impractical for oil, but Mr. Curley said he saw no reason why concrete could not carry oil as well as water. His project envisions the use of 500,000 to 1,000,000 men to build the pipe line in 45 days to two months.

Estimating that 300,000 tons of anthracite had been lost in the last 10 days because of the strike, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine advocated that those responsible be called before a Congressional Committee to explain why their actions "are not sabotage, if not treason." He was abetted by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader of the House, who described these persons as "lacking in responsibility to their country to a degree that might be called treason."

The resolution calling for presidential termination of the coal strike was introduced by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts.

At the outset of the caucus, Senator Walsh revealed that the military oil situation is "only slightly better than the civilian."

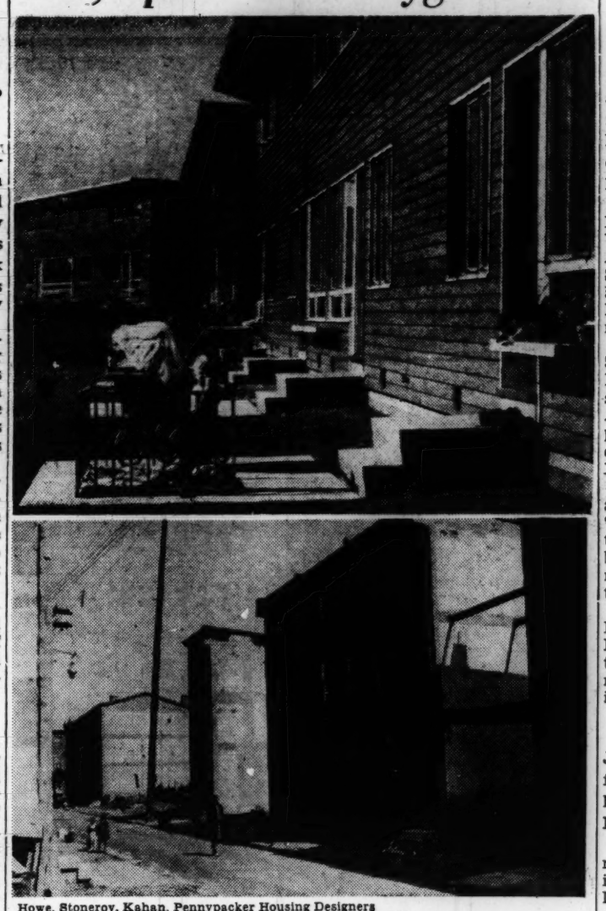
"I have asked them about surplus oil which can be spared for civilians," he reported, "the Navy is going to pinch itself, but they have little to spare."

D. S. M. Awarded to Ent For Border Adjustment

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Col Uzal G. Ent of Northumberland, Pa., Chief of Staff of U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today by the War Department.

The medal was given for Colonel Ent's outstanding service in aiding toward a settlement of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean boundary dispute while has was serving as American Military Attaché in Peru.

Air, Space and Playgrounds



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Philadelphia Erases Slums

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Builders to Sift Projects On Bold Basis for After War

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Federal Public Housing Authority's recent announcement that next spring it would launch a study of postwar housing problems on a "bold and broad" planning basis has stirred the entire building industry into a sifting of ideas on what will happen "after the war."

Topping the parade of predictions is the statement by Herbert Emmerich, FPHA Commissioner, "Let us be certain that we do not rush out after the war and build the things we were building before the war." And he added: "Many of our present and planned projects are not projects at all, but new cities."

Into this discussion, Joseph B. Mason, newly appointed editor of American Builder, projected the theory: "The was is changing many things in regard to building and those of us who feel it our duty to look ahead believe the postwar era will see the largest building program in history, with the public getting the benefit of better houses at the lowest costs in history."

Fewer Government Subsidies

Mr. Mason pictured a vast housing program after the war under the control of private initiative with government subsidies used in only limited amounts. He insisted that private builders would build better and less expensive houses than the Government after the war, thus winning their own business against public housing competition.

Development of superhighways and the airplane, he said, would continue the trend of decentralization of large cities after the war, with the suburban districts outgrowing the huge metropolitan centers.

Frank W. Cortwright, Secretary of the National Association of Home Builders, warned civic leaders not to look upon the present housing crisis as a temporary thing, since it "will have a lasting effect upon the living habits of the millions of defense workers moving into defense regions."

French Jews Face Further Oppression

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 200,000 French and foreign Jews living in the formerly unoccupied zone of France are being ostracized by the extension of Hitler's Nuremberg laws to Vichy-France.

This step, recently announced by Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, Vichy's Commissioner for Jewish Affairs and France's leading anti-Semite, is considered to be merely a step in the direction of complete liquidation of the Jewish community in France.

With the deportation of 30,000 to 50,000 Jewish refugees to Eastern Europe, Pierre Laval has already set a precedent for future purposes. Already plans are being made to place all foreign Jews in concentration camps and all Jews of French nationality in ghettoes.

Discrimination between Jews and non-Jews will henceforth take "race" and not "religion" as the touchstone. Inter-marriages will be prohibited and French Jews may be deprived of their nationality.

Unconfirmed reports from France indicate that all Jews in France have been ordered to wear the yellow star and that special ration cards for Jews have been issued.

Success for Darquier

These moves against French Jews signify an ultimate triumph for the man who has long been known as the "Streicher" of France.

He was a professional troublemaker and when Hitler took over in Germany, M. Darquier, who likes to call himself Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, became distributor of German propaganda funds and instigator of numerous anti-Semitic and anti-democratic campaigns in France. The weakness of republican governments and protection on the part of influential personalities in the French society permitted M. Darquier to sweep France with insidious propaganda.

When defeat came, M. Darquier was taken prisoner by the Germans but was soon released. He went to Vichy, where he was received by Marshal Philippe Pétain who, however, refused to instal him as Commissioner of Jewish Affairs. It was M. Laval's return to power which brought him that office.

The leaders of the "National Revolution" in France were certainly no friends of the Jews. Marshal Pétain and his followers represent the reactionary wing of the French upper class and of the French General Staff who still rankle at their defeat in the Dreyfus affair. The strong influence which Charles Maurras, leader of the Royalist radicals, exercised in the Government was certain to provoke anti-Semitic measures. Yet although Jews were elminated from economic life and persecuted, they were at least allowed a degree of freedom.

Vichy's Course Denounced

Vichy's "weakness" in the treatment of the Jews was constantly denounced in radiocasts of the German-controlled Paris radio and in collaborationist newspapers.

Yet the Nazis and their French henchmen are anxious to make the Jews in Vichy-France share the terrible fate of their co-religionists in Germany and in German-occupied Europe. M. Laval is probably no fanatic anti-Semite. Jews have been among his close collaborators during the Republic. Sacrifice of the Jews to Nazi pressure is just another concession to please his German masters. Despite strong protests on the part of the churches in France and open resistance of the population, M. Laval will carry out Hitler's orders and will deliver the French Jews to their exterminators.

Anti-Semitic propaganda has been one of Hitler's most effective weapons to split France and to undermine its moral resistance. French politicians and intellectuals who had spread anti-Semitism under the Republic turned all-out collaborationists after the defeat. Hatred of the Jews is one of the strongest links which unites the members of the Fascist International all over the world.

Yet when the Nazis undertook the infiltration of anti-Semitism in France, public opinion moved in a way contrary to Hitler's expectations. German - controlled radio, films, and newspapers attempted to hammer anti-Semitic slogans into the French mind but the overwhelming majority of the French refused to fall in with the German propaganda line.

Knowledge of the French

The French did not believe that it was the Jews who were responsible for the defeat. They were well aware that it was not the Jews who ruthlessly plundered the country. The Nazis and their French henchmen accused the Jews of employing terroristic methods against the German Army. The French people knew that the "terrorists" were good French patriots and were regretful that the attacks were not far more successful.

When Jewish refugees were rounded up and deported, many Frenchmen risked heavy punishment in helping the Jews and especially the Jewish children. "Today it is the Jews who are deported; tomorrow it will be us who are sent to Poland" was the general feeling in France. Some members of the French upper and middle classes may cling to their anti-Jewish bias, but on the whole, despite lavish anti-Jewish propaganda on the part of Berlin and Vichy, there is probably less anti-Semitic feeling in France than ever before.

Introduction of race legislation in France is most likely to strengthen dislike of official anti-Semitism. The biological conception of "race," keystone of Nazi ideology, is completely alien to French mentality. The French consider themselves as a "nation" rather than a "race." They believe that whosoever enters the spiritual community of France actually becomes a Frenchman. To use a German expression, the French are probably less "race-conscious" than any other European nation.

Stand of Fighting French

Fighting French leaders in London and chiefs of the movement of resistance in France have frequently denounced the anti-Jewish measures of the Vichy Government. Gen Charles de Gaulle stated that he considered these and other Vichy laws as non-valid and that—at least legally—the Republic's laws proclaiming equality of all Frenchmen continued to exist.

When the Fighting French took over former Vichy colonies [Syria, Madagascar], Vichy's anti-Jewish legislation was immediately abrogated. The Fighting French, moreover, declared that after liberation of France expropriated Jews would be indemnified for their losses. Yet if the new anti-Jewish legislation is carried out, there will perhaps be not many French Jews left to claim their indemnity.

However, since Admiral Jean Darlan's declaration of Dec. 17 releasing Jews in North Africa from the penalties imposed in France, it appears that since the American occupation of North Africa the situation of the Jews in these regions has somewhat improved.

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Petrillo Thaws in Warmth of Senate Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—In the Petrillo Senate hearing today, Washington had everything that makes a good show, including a sociological problem.

It had James Caesar Petrillo himself, head of the American Federation of Musicians, a pawky labor leader who brings music down to the level of cement mixing.

On the other hand, it had Senators who shouted at Mr. Petrillo and demanded why, if symphonic musicians can't get jobs in orchestras, they didn't go into war plants.

In the background were representatives of the National Broadcasters Association who are conducting a multi-million-dollar feud with Mr. Petrillo to see whether "canned" music or "live" music goes on the air, and, if so, who gets the huge profits. The feud already has resulted in a five-months ban on making recordings by the 138,000 members of the Union, said to have a treasury of $2,500,000.

Tragedy and Comedy

There were elements of tragedy and comedy in the scene, too, and some moments that were frankly bizarre. For tragedy there was the story of the 100 weary musicians in the recently disbanded Detroit Symphony Orchestra, reported to be on the streets "with their trumpets and fiddles," as Mr. Petrillo put it, looking for work.

For comedy there was the intimable Mr. Petrillo himself, who pronounces "orchestra" with a soft "ch," who was brought up in Hull House, Chicago, and has adopted most of the methods and vernacular of that forthright, lively town.

For the bizarre there was the story of the stand-by, "pancake" musicians, paid $90 a week under union compulsion in Chicago for working 25 hours turning phonograph records over from one side to the other.

And behind it all, though only occasionally viewed in the hubbub of a noisy Senate Committee session, there was a sociological problem. This is one of those things which turn a light and frothy comedy into a heavy and serious Russian drama when it now and then rears its head. The problem in this case is, as Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire finally brought out by quoting an article by Bernard B. Smith in a recent Harper's, "What is society's responsibility toward men put out of work by technological unemployment?"

Union's Members

The men in this case are the musicians, whether itinerant city fiddlers who draw mournful melodies on street corners or starch-bosomed professionals who draw the skillful bow on symphony platforms. One and all they are members of Mr. Petrillo's union, and most of them appear to look up to his peculiar personality as a shield and buckler, as exemplified today when he suddenly pounded the desk, and did the next best thing to beat his breast, as he demanded what the Senate Subcommittee of D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho thought should be done to save musicians from extinction under the attack of canned music, "juke" boxes, and recordings, that can make one high-priced "band" play simultaneously in every city in the United States.

There was news matter in the present hearing for reporters, too, for Mr. Petrillo finally abandoned the stony silence with which he has hitherto greeted committee efforts to extract from him what terms—precisely what it is—his union wants. In the first hour of today's hearing, Mr. Petrillo contented himself with two monosyllable negatives, that were not the word "No" so much as they were a long-drawn "Naw!"

All day yesterday Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana attempted in vain to persuade Mr. Petrillo, who charges that the radiocasters have conducted a million-dollar "smear" campaign against him, to play ball with the committee. Mr. Petrillo did not seem to be afraid of the committee; rather he seemed to regard it simply as one more of those unaccountable annoyances which labor leaders, whether they lead bricklayers or musicians, have to contend with. To use a metaphor, he gave the appearance of a man intent on driving nails by hammering them in with his own head.

Petrillo Thaws

But today, for some reason, he suddenly thawed. Traces of human emotion appeared on his face. In fact, Mr. Petrillo, who is reputed to get a salary in the upper income brackets, obviously made a real impression on the committee as he pounded the table, told vociferously of musicians ousted by canned music, and cried, "I tell you musicians are working men!"

More than that, Mr. Petrillo agreed, if a meeting could be arranged between his union leaders and the National Association of Broadcasters, to submit specific terms on which the present ban on recorded music might be lifted.

The terms which might be offered were intimated by Joseph Padway, American Federation of Labor lawyer. Since the problem is one of protecting one of the higher arts, they probably will be unique in trade-union history. Mr. Padway and Mr. Petrillo hinted strong doubts whether they would be acceptable by their antagonists, the radiocasters.

The proposal is that a certain "tax"—one or two cents—should be paid on each recording played over a radio station or on a juke box, and that this fund should go to some public-spirited body to be held in trust. Against the fund, it is proposed, money will be drawn, on occasion, to hire union musicians for public or other performances. Thus the musicians ultimately will get back the benefit from the machines which, they assert, are killing their profession.

'Stand-By' Practice

Meanwhile, to their evident amazement, senators today heard about the present musical "stand-by" practice. They were told that when a West Coast theater gave the première of "Wake Island" and secured the United States Marine Band to play free on the sidewalk, before the performance, it had to pay the local musicians' union $200 for the privilege. Mr. Petrillo said he thought this was an "extreme case." Many times, too, when "big-name" orchestras visited a city, witness agreed the theater must hire a second "stand-by" group of local musicians who do nothing but sit in the dressing room—playing gin-rummy during the performance.

Against illustrations like this, Mr Petrillo cited 40 musicians thrown out of work by Ringling Brothers because canned music has been substituted for the old circus band. In 20 big-city locals, Mr. Petrillo charged, 41,000 out of 63,000 members are out of work because of the inroads of "canned" music on his ancient and honorable profession.

Mr. Petrillo himself—he plays the trumpet He learned it in Hull House Settlement—"but I don't play it too loud," he assured the committee.

Movie Guide

As a part of this newspaper's effort to keep a proper balance between news and features during this period when newsprint is rationed, the Film Guide which customarily appears on Wednesday has been dropped tentatively from this edition. We hope to be able to run it on a future day when space conditions are easier.

The Home Forum

Maintaining the True Sense of Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BATTLES which men have fought since time immemorial have oftentimes been waged to protect the sense of home which has been established through endeavor and trial. At the present time the world-wide struggle especially evidences the attempt of willful material egotism to upset the foundations upon which the sanctity of the home has been established by mankind, and it also evidences the sacrifice which right-thinking individuals will undertake in order to preserve their sense of home.

Regardless of the physical phases which the present world-wide struggle may assume, it should be recognized by all engaged in it that the primary battle is between right thinking and wrong thinking. True Christianity remains the only method of cure for the ills which have brought about present conditions. The teaching and practice of Christ Jesus can be applied today to release mankind from its bondage to evil forces, and Christian Science is today showing men the way of release. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes plain in her writings the simple, direct method of applying the teachings of Christ Jesus, and thus enables men to find their way out of that which would attempt to place them or to hold them in bondage.

* * *

Christian Science takes a radical stand concerning all evil. Mrs. Eddy says on pages 475 and 476 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": **"Man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death. The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin. A mortal sinner is not God's man. Mortals are the counterfeits of immortals."**

This stand is not new. The first chapter of the Bible states (Genesis 1:26, 31): **"God said, Let us make man in our image. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."** It is the man made in the image and likeness of God who, Mrs. Eddy declares, "cannot depart from holiness." She carefully distinguishes between the real man and the mortal, who counterfeits God's creation. And in this distinction is found the key to the solution of all human problems.

When the temptation comes to believe that the sanctity of one's home may be invaded by the insinuating forces of sin, sickness, or death the Christian Scientist stands firm on the truth. He knows that what God made is good, and that whatever is unlike God is not real, not a part of His good creation. He sees that it can be only a false sense that is sinning, sick, or dying; and he knows further that this false sense can be set aside by the true understanding of man as spiritual. Therefore he seeks to know more about the true man, his relation to God, and his eternal home in ever-present Truth.

* * *

The healing Word of God permeates the consciousness of the sincere seeker after Truth, destroying belief in the reality of anything which God did not make. When the integrity of home is being tested, one can cling with strength of purpose to this simple truth, and see its effects in greater harmony, release from fears and forebodings.

As we claim the God-given ability to know and desire good we shall see it become manifest. Evil cannot come where there is purity of consciousness, where sin has been effectually dealt with, or where fear or ignorance has no place. This is cause for rejoicing on our part, for it shows us the means of preventing or removing the effects of evil. God's man cannot sin. He was made to fulfill God's holy purpose. God continually blesses man, and within His love are found home, sustenance, and joy. Let us hold to these facts and demonstrate them in our human experience. Such demonstration is possible to the extent that we live what we know of the truth.

The simple truths of being taught by Jesus and illumined by Mrs. Eddy's writings are powerful to the pulling down of the claims which would disrupt the sacredness of home as our true habitation. Whether the invader is enmity, discord, or evil of any name or nature, the truth that God made all that was made, and made it wholly good, is sufficient to heal every ill and reveal the man He made as our true selfhood, here and now. Let us thank God that the truth has been revealed to men through Christ Jesus and Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

California Winter

By what
Old alchemy of frost
Were these, the rusted fields of
yesterday,
The tarnished hills,
Transformed to gold,
And when?

E. E. L.

Still Dawn

The sky was like a bell of glass
Over the world. The hoarfrost lay
Curling to silver ferns what once
Had been a field of stubbled hay.

The lake lay still: it had forgotten
That any wind might ever blow.
The smoke rose from our chimneys
straight
As columns stand, or trees might grow.

Not one bird called, not one leaf stirred
Of those few leaves which still hung on
The autumn boughs; the pine trees grew
With needles splintering back the sun.

All stood in glorious suspense!
I waited breathless as the air.
But one more drop would brim the
cup.
Perfection was already there.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY LUSTER BOWL FROM PERSIA

LUSTER WARE was the outstanding contribution of the Near East to the ceramic arts. It was unknown in China, where ceramics reached highest development in those remarkable porcelains we today call "china." This Persian luster bowl, with its brilliant design of a white, winged horse drawn within the coppery-brown lustered medallion, has the broad and fluent characteristics of the early thirteenth century luster wares found at Rayy. Rayy was a great, medieval city of Persia from whence marvelous products have come: Minai pottery with its gold and bright colors, monochrome pottery with a glaze of deep, ultramarine-blue, or the exquisite turquoise-blue so irrevocably associated with Persia, and gold and copper lusters. This ancient city lay on the plain but a short distance from the present capital of Teheran. There the great caravan routes from east and west converged and it was one of the first of the Persian cities to fall under the Mongol invasion in 1221. Hence all these varied and beautiful wares, found in the débris of the ruined city, must precede that catastrophic year.

The technique by which lustered pottery was decorated with metallic oxides was known as early as the ninth century. Such wares have been found in the ruins of the Mesopotamian city of Samarra, near Baghdad. This famous site was the pleasure seat of the Abbasid court, founded by Harun al-Rashid, it flourished only during the ninth century. Then, however, the technique and designs were poor and crude. Some of these ninth-century dishes bear similar, fabulous winged animals, as they are among the traditional motifs of Persian ceramics. By the thirteenth century, both the technique and the designs had attained great merit and variety.

The colors of luster were of a wide range, varying from yellow or greenish gold to red and brown copper tones. During these intervening centuries, the medieval potter had developed his craft and increased his skills in the face of great odds. Persian wares always remain within the lower, ceramic-realm of pottery. There were no fine potter's clays in Persia, like the kaolin of China, from which porcelain could be made. But the Persian potter triumphed by his talents alone, over his limited material resources. His incomparable designs and colors became unrivaled the world around.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

Son of a Hero

THERE IS A LITTLE BOY who comes in here sometimes. His name is Timothy, and he hasn't many years; but that doesn't matter. I like what he thinks, and the way he says it. We meet on an easy level of friendship; sharing, lightly, profound perplexities and taking for granted great blocs of values. Besides, we speak with the same mongrel accent —"Englican" Timothy calls it: English and American inextricably mixed—and that's something with cementing implications of its own.

* * *

In England, Timothy has waiting for him a medal in a box. This he will have to greet him when he returns instead of his father. This he knows. It was carefully explained two years ago, soon after he had come by himself to New York, and was subsequently confirmed by letters from his mother (to be seen sometimes, very trig in uniform, in newspaper pictures of London meetings). He knows of the medal, and how it came about. That is, he knows the prideful part: the mission completed and the plane dropping like a lark from the skies. Not the mute, ugly streamer of smoke; the broken wings. Occasionally there are people who speak to him of his father—in a handsome, congratulatory sort of way, as if the medal had been won at Lord's or the Derby; and I've wondered a bit sometimes that they aren't shriveled up by his stern retirement from the very air. There is too much of delicacy in him, of course: too sharp a recoil from errors of taste. Gradually he will have to learn how it is: to discriminate between guilt and gaucherie, between what is intended and what may appear.

* * *

A year ago—on that Monday it was—he came in to see me. We toasted crumpets and opened a fresh pot of damson jam; but it was different—uneasy—each waiting for the other to make a start.

"You *do* know, don't you?" he asked at last.

"Yes, I know."

"Everybody was taken into the hall," he said, "and Mr. Timkin made a speech and there were two big flags and when he was finished everybody clapped. They *clapped*," he repeated. And there it was again, the sharp recoil, the retreat on to pure and precarious heights.

"You mustn't mind, Tim. Often people clap because they don't quite know what else to do. It can really mean all sorts of things, you know. Not just being glad, in the ordinary way."

He sat silent, the world too much for him. "One of the boys told me I would have to shoot people."

"Oh, no, Tim. That isn't true."

"He said everybody in school would have to shoot people."

That was a year ago.

* * *

Last summer Timothy went up to Maine, and there were postcards crowded with owlish writing that couldn't half tell what a heaven of a holiday islands and boats and fishermen were being for a little boy of seven. We both came back to town in the autumn—I some weeks late, with such quantities of things to be caught up with that crumpet-parties for a while were a bit shoved aside. But the other day we managed one together again.

Maine was still a bright glory in his head. The islands, the boats, the fishermen friends: all were spread forth, heaped high, like pirate's gold. Never had there been such a holiday as this!

"It must have been perfectly wonderful, Tim! The best ever. And next time it'll be even nicer, won't it? Because then you'll—"

Everything, on an instant, suffered some change. It was as if he were dragging it all in again; slowly, painfully dragging it in and closing a door on it and turning a ponderous key. "I won't be goihg any more," he said. "I won't be going on any more holidays."

We always wait for one another.

"You see," he said, "I've got to hurry."

"To hurry for what, Tim?"

"So I'll grow up. I've got to go to school all the time, fast, and learn everything there is, the way things happen and why people do it. I've got to think about everything—" and he repeated that, "I've got to *think*."

"And then?"

"And then, when I'm Prime Minister, I'll know how to do it—I'll know how to make it not be a war."

Yesterday afternoon, at the Cézanne show, I ran into one of Timothy's foster parents. "Yes, isn't he!" she said. "A complete darling, of course. Although, frankly, he rather baffles me sometimes. He can seem so—well, so *unnormal*. When all the other children are out playing—and it's perfectly inevitable, isn't it? that they should play the sort of games that they all do now—he just sits there, watching them. Thinking, he says. It seems so lacking in—well, perhaps not *spirit* —but you know what I mean. When one thinks of the kind of father he had—"

But surely, I wanted to say, it was for this that his father rode the skies.

DORIS PEEL

Making Port on The Beam

IT WAS NEVER A PILOT who started the idea that night falls. A pilot knows it does not. It oozes up out of the ground, fills the hollows and low places with purple pools of shadow that spread and rise to the tops of the trees and the houses. Long before the clear liquid blue-green of the sky has darkened, the world below is swimming in night. And then finally darkness begins washing up over the sky from the east, climbing over the zenith, closing down at last over the final gleams of the sunset. Here and there stars begin to prick through, larger and more liquid than ever seen from the ground, and the moon, big and white, bathes the sky in silver, outlining the earth below. Below the plane, over a thousand-mile circle, lights outline towns, race along the roads, accenting but not relieving the blackness, and the shining sword of beacon lights slash across the heavens, swing away, slash across again. But ever and always, darkness clings to the velvet ground. Whatever light there is clings to the sky to the last.

We were flying high now over the winking lights below. Ahead lay Lake Michigan, Chicago blazing along its further curve. We left the radio beam, laid our course closer to land. Chicago slid up to meet us, fell behind. Lighted boats passed below the triple stars of our running lights. Massed lights outlined cities up the shore of the lake.

Margie was sure she would know Milwaukee when we reached it. But they were pretty well run together. Better play safe. We switched back on the beam, and on its high sweet song rode into Milwaukee, located County Airport, slid down to a landing.

Counting the time we had milled around the storm, we had flown nearly nine hours. We were pretty tired, but newspaper reporters and photographers wanted our pictures and a story. . . . Like the good girl who speaks when spoken to, I stayed out of the way, answered their questions when they thought of me, stood where they told me to, smiled when asked, took a rocker-box cover off the engine so they could take pictures of us wielding screwdrivers, and watched reporters manufacture heroism-and-headlines. We smothered yawns, beamed, fled to food.—From "Adventure Was the Compass," by ALMA HEFLIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

MANTENIENDO EL VERDADERO SENTIDO DEL HOGAR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS BATALLAS que han sido peleadas desde tiempos inmemoriales muy a menudo han tenido por causa la protección del sentido del hogar que se ha establecido por medio de esfuerzos y trabajos. Al presente la lucha que se extiende por todo el mundo da pruebas especialmente del atentado hecho por el caprichoso egoismo material para trastornar el fundamento sobre cual la santidad del hogar ha sido establecida por la humanidad, y también prueba el sacrificio emprendido por los individuos que piensan rectamente para preservar el sentido que ellos tienen del hogar.

Dejando a un lado las fases físicas que el presente conflicto mundial pueda asumir, debiera ser reconocido por todos aquellos que en él participan que la batalla principal es entre el pensamiento recto y el pensamiento equivocado. El cristianismo verdadero permanece como el único método de cura para los males que han producido las presentes condiciones. La enseñanza y la práctica de Cristo Jesús puede aplicarse hoy para librar a la humanidad de la esclavitud a las fuerzas del mal y la Ciencia Cristiana está hoy mostrando a los hombres la manera de libertarse. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, presenta claramente en sus escritos el método simple y directo de aplicar las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús y así capacita a los hombres para librarse de aquello que intentase ponerlos bajo esclavitud o mantenerlos en ella.

La Ciencia Cristiana asume una actitud radical en lo tocante a toda forma de mal. La señora Eddy dice en las páginas 475 y 476 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El hombre no es capaz de pecado, ni enfermedad, ni muerte. El hombre real no puede separarse de la santidad, ni puede Dios, de quien el hombre ha emanado, engendrar la capacidad o libertad de pecar. Un mortal pecador no es un hombre de Dios. Los mortales son falsificaciones de los inmortales."

Esta actitud no es nueva. En el primer capítulo de la Biblia se dice (Génesis 1:26, 31): "Entonces dijo Dios: Hagamos al hombre a nuestra imagen. . . . Y vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno." El hombre hecho a la imagen y semejanza de Dios es el que la señora Eddy declara "que no puede separarse de la santidad". Ella distingue con cuidado entre el hombre real y el mortal, que falsifica la creación de Dios. Y en esta distinción se halla la clave para la solución de todos los problemas humanos.

Cuando viene la tentación de creer que la santidad del hogar puede ser invadida por las fuerzas insinuantes del pecado, la enfermedad o la muerte, el Científico Cristiano se mantiene firme en la verdad. Sabe que lo que Dios ha hecho es bueno y que lo que es desemejante a Dios no es real, no es una parte de Su creación, del todo buena. Se puede ver que lo que peca, enferma y muere es sólo un falso sentido; y todavía más, se sabe que este falso sentido puede nulificarse por medio del verdadero entendimiento de que el hombre es espiritual. Por consiguiente, él busca saber más y más acerca del hombre verdadero, su relación con Dios y su eterno hogar en la Verdad siempre presente.

La Palabra de Dios, que es curativa, penetra en el conocimiento del que busca la Verdad sinceramente, destruyendo la creencia en la realidad de cualquier cosa que Dios no hizo. Cuando la integridad del hogar está a prueba, uno puede asirse con fuerza al propósito de esta simple verdad y ver sus efectos en una armonía más amplia y en verse libre de temores y presentimientos.

En la medida en que reclamemos la habilidad que Dios da de saber y conocer el bien, veremos que ésta se manifiesta. El mal no puede venir donde hay pureza de conciencia, donde el pecado ha sido tratado efectivamente, y donde no hay lugar para el temor o la ignorancia. Este es motivo de regocijo por nuestra parte, porque nos enseña los medios de evitar y remover los efectos del mal. El hombre de Dios no puede pecar. Fué hecho para cumplir el propósito santo de Dios. Dios continuamente bendice al hombre y dentro de Su amor se encuentran el hogar, el sustento y el gozo. Mantengamos estos hechos y demostrémoslos en nuestra experiencia humana. Tal demostración es posible en la medida en que vivamos y conozcamos la verdad.

Las simples verdades del ser enseñadas por Jesús e iluminadas por los escritos de la señora Eddy son poderosas para echar abajo las pretensiones que pudieran interrumpir la santidad del hogar como nuestra verdadera habitación. Si el invasor es la enemistad, la discordia o el mal de cualquier nombre o naturaleza, la verdad de que Dios hizo todo lo que fué hecho y que lo hizo completamente bueno, es suficiente para curar todo mal y revelar que el hombre que El hizo es nuestro verdadero yo, aquí y ahora. Demos gracias a Dios porque la verdad ha sido revelada a los hombres por Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana.

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A Great City of the Southern Hemisphere

BUENOS AIRES is Argentina in the same measure that London is England and Paris is France. It is the center of the social, political, and economic life of the land; a land great in extent, in actualities, and in potentialities.

The approach to the city is, for the seaborne traveler, over the yellow waters of the wide arm of the ocean which is incorrectly called el Rio de la Plata—a name which has been worn down by seafaring folk to "the River Plate."

The low-lying shores are crowned by numerous tall buildings, including a huge apartment house which is the last word in construction and is the loftiest reinforced concrete building in all South America. The series of docking basins is one of the most elaborate in the world, and is entirely artificial. Skillful and constant dredging operations keep the channel open and permit the entry and easy berthing of trans-Atlantic steamers of large tonnage.

The section of the city where landings are made is delightfully clear and free of anything suggesting a slum section. For when these water spaces were created by the Government, care was taken to reserve the surrounding land for municipal purposes, and so at any hour, day or night, passengers go to and fro in comfort, convenience, and safety. The orientation of certain of the streets is such that one has pleasing vistas of huge vessels apparently lying at the end of various broad, well-paved thoroughfares, offering ready access to wharves and docks. . . . In extent alone it is one of the greatest cities in the world, covering approximately eighty square miles, in this respect being second only to London and Melbourne, and surpassing Paris and Berlin. With nearly 2,400,000 inhabitants, it is the second largest of Latin cities in population. . . .

Between the years 1932 and 1938, a far-reaching plan of municipal improvement was inaugurated. This included the laying down of a huge avenue, four hundred and eighty feet wide, with fountains, trees, garden spaces, etc., known as Nueve de Julio. This was made possible by the demolition of acres of built-up property in the heart of the city. Underneath this vast thoroughfare, as thus far completed, parking space, normally lacking here, is provided for nearly a thousand motor-cars, at once offering relief to traffic and a certain source of revenue to the city.

The stranger from an older civilization coming to Buenos Aires will be struck by its newness. A house dating from 1890 is considered fairly venerable here.—From "Introduction to Argentina," by ALEXANDER WILBOURNE WEDDELL. (New York: The Greystone Press.)

That Radiance Called Poetry

IT IS SAID, and romantically said, that language was once upon a time all poetry, pure in its symbolism, and strong and exact, and that the ages have dulled and blackened it. But it is nonsense to suppose that a current language cannot become, through art, worthy of and part of the great tradition. . . . We may or may not accept the language of the age; what we must not accept of any age are the counterfeit, the shoddy, the ill-nourished words. Ten to one a word will endure further because it has already lasted. But this is the sort of word that has gathered association, not the word that with much handling has blurred and begun to crumble. Every language and every age has both kinds. The poet's labour is one of discrimination. . . .

When the words have been put together, and words so plain in themselves matched to make phrases like "this goodly frame, the earth . . . this majestic roof fretted with golden fire," or "else a great Prince in prison lies," or "I also hear a bell-branch full of ease," then falls that inexplicable radiance on the page, and round the room where the page is read, that is called poetry. It has taken more than words to do this, to be sure. There was an urgency in the poet that brimmed and he could not help it; it overflowed and he was glad. The nature of that urgency may be decided in another place by other more painstaking methodical probers and examiners. We can be sure that only unless that surge of wonder, that intolerable beating of wings in the poet's mind, had found the right words, we never should have cared. There is poetry in words, much blood in words, but there is a thing that moves behind them, a spirit that puts them on like a garment and wears them, filling the infinite possibilities of their drapery with a body that lives and moves, and goes up and down to delight us with its grace and stirs us with its vigour.—From "The Poet's Work." by JOHN HOLMES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Seven Women and 428 Men ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

The seven women members of the national House have been getting a lot more publicity than they deserve during the last week.

Don't think I am being uncharitable. I know from conversations with several of them that they are of the same opinion.

Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R). able Representative of Second Maine District, has even expressed this view for publication.

"Here we are, seven women and 428 men," she says, "and every move we make or word we speak is commented upon. No one cares how a man walks across the floor, but every step we take is noticed."

Undoubtedly it is the presence of the fascinating Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce that has stirred up the unusual interest in Congresswomen this year.

Women reporters have come from as far away as Chicago especially to interview not only Mrs. Luce [who gives herself only eight lines in the biography section of the new Congressional Record] but also Miss Winifred Stanley, New York's vivacious new Congresswoman-at-large. Even the five incumbents came in for more than their usual share of spotlight.

Women reporters, many of whom are new on the job themselves, have camped on the doorsteps of the women members of Congress, reporting everything from the color of their newest gown to their opinions of Mrs. Luce. The output has made interesting reading but has not contributed much to the flow of history in these momentous days.

"Aren't you excited about Luce?" one reporter asked Representative Jessie Sumner, a third termer Republican from downstate Illinois. "Sure," replied Miss Sumner, who learned to be judicious when she was a county judge, "but I also rejoice at the election of more than 40 new Republican Congressmen."

Few Derogatory Remarks

Only one or two derogatory words have slipped out from the Congresswomen's lips about their new colleague, Mrs. Luce and these were not based on any feminine "cattiness" but on a party division that is also plaguing the male members of the Republican Party. One Congresswoman expressed anxiety over Mrs. Luce's close friendship with Wendell Willkie and the influence he might exert in her behalf and she in his in Congress.

Evidently this opponent of Mr. Willkie's need not have worried. If he tried to use his influence to get her a seat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, it didn't work. It is true as Mrs. Luce pointed out, that her major interest and experience as a foreign correspondent for Life magazine has been in the field of foreign affairs. She is a close friend of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and is personally acquainted with heads of state in Europe.

It is also true that Congress doesn't assign its new members to committees chiefly on the basis of personal qualification.

"Members on committees is by election," says a leaflet handed to each new Congressman. "Nominations of the majority party members on committees are made by the majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and those of the minority members by a Committee on Committees, consisting of one member from each state, selected by its delegation, with voting strength in the Committee equal to the number of members in the delegation of the minority party."

An All-Republican Delegation

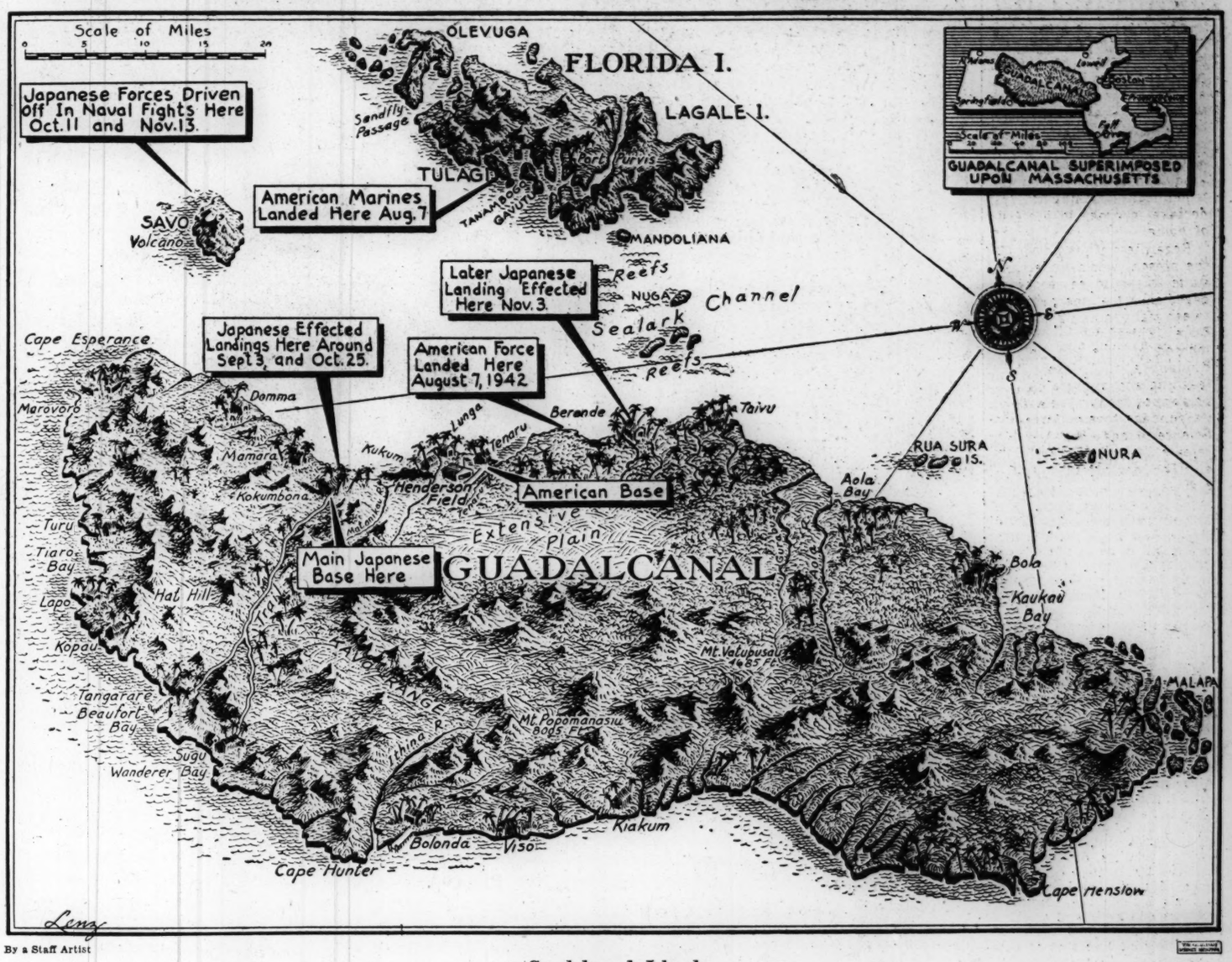
The Connecticut delegation in the House is now 100 per cent Republican but it is not numerically large enough nor politically strong enough to swing a place for Mrs. Luce on the highly important Foreign Affairs Committee, which has three Republican vacancies.

At the same time, some Republican leaders have made the mistake of using the fact that there are already two women on the Foreign Affairs Committee as an argument against giving a place to Mrs. Luce. All the women members of the House have protested against assignment to committees on the basis of sex.

Mrs. Luce will not feel too badly about being turned down for the Foreign Affairs Committee, she indicates, although there is no other subject she is especially interested in at the moment. Undoubtedly, she will find something in time.

All in all, the group of women in the House now is probably a more able group than has sat together in Congress at any time. Three are widows of Congressmen, but these have all been re-elected at least twice on their own record. They are feminine, rather than mannish, but they resent being referred to as a "woman's bloc." They represent a male and female constituency as much as any male Congressman and the bulk of their work consists of steady plodding—not half as colorful as a lot of the stories of the past week would lead the country to believe.

Where United States Checked Japanese in Pacific



By a Staff Artist

The Country Speaks: California

Grocer, With 'Unusual,' a Popular Man ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

During the recent holidays, the most popular man in California was the grocer when the eggs came in. Or the butcher when there was a little beef on hand. The so-called food shortage, fundamentally a matter of distribution, has presented Californians with an entirely new kind of occasion for finding convenient their favorite adjective "unusual."

Now the situation is eased, and nation-wide rationing promises even better things. But Californians have had a warning that they should not mistake. This war, to be rightly won, demands readjustments, even sacrifices. On good authority it can be stated that while the people of California, like other Americans, are going to have plenty to eat, they are going to have to make good use of what they get.

The shortage has not lacked humorous aspects. Big men, who never dreamed of tackling the subtleties of larder replenishment before, have taken their otherwise self-sureness into the markets only to come away with a sheepish look and not even a quarter pound of butter. Gentle housewives of the sort who never push themselves forward have suddenly learned how to get to the head of the line in 30 seconds flat. And all sorts of people who have sworn that they could tell margarine from butter 20 miles away and would rather starve than eat it have learned to wield the ladle that makes it look like Bossie's best—and, not infrequently, tastes just as good.

Learning "Food Geography"

Californians have learned a lot, too, about the geography of food supply. Our wife, for instance, has found that although Los Angeles County leads the nation for agricultural output so far as counties go, and the poultry industry is among the biggest anywhere, Californians eat more eggs than their hens lay. She has learned, too, that the fowl that sometimes gets as far as our table may have traveled all the way from the East to get there. And all the time we were eating it, we were probably reminiscing, in a pretend-sophisticated sort of way, about our own adventures.

The other day, listening to one butcher justify his empty poultry cases by explaining that all his birds had to come from the East, our wife was fairly overcome by the spectacle of multitudinous fryers and broilers and roasters she faced in the next-door butcher shop. "Are these local?" she asked in much surprise. And the butcher, of a mind to rebuke what he must have discerned as too provincial a preference for the Californian, said gently: "Some of them are local, lady; some of them come from the East. We take them where we can find them."

Inventive Menus the Thing

Part of California's problem has been a matter of price ceilings on eggs, of quotas on meat. The bigger part, doubtless, has been due to the influx of the military. The boys must be fed, and they are here in great numbers. This correspondent saw, with his own eyes recently, the pantry of one Army mess hall, that it was full of such meat and eggs as few Californians had seen in many days. The lieutenant in charge explained that even the Army here was not having too easy a time getting food.

Authorities are pointing out that now is a time for careful buying and inventive menu planning. Every assurance is given that even now in this State, there is food enough. Pork chops today? Maybe not. Or canned vegetables? No. Baby food seems plentiful, thank goodness, and the milkman brings all the milk you want. Better distribution under rationing may guarantee that a substantial diet of wholesome and not unattractive food can be arranged by anyone who does not let apparent scarcity seem overly disturbing.

Have you tried Southern Spoon Bread, creamed dried beef, and baked onions? Plebeian, perhaps, but mighty good.

Marines Learn in Short Order How to Best Jungle Japanese

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United States Task Forces in the Pacific

AT A SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE, Jan. 2. Delayed — Four months of the campaign on Guadalcanal have introduced an entirely new set of rules in land fighting on the South Pacific islands.

The Russian campaign has taught new lessons in open-plain fighting, and position warfare. The sands of Africa have been the scene of hard lessons in the art of rapid movement over vast open stretches devoid of entrenchments. But none of these techniques has been adaptable to fighting on small islands, thick with jungle growth and studded with mountains, waterways, and offshore reefs.

As the result now historic battles on the Lunga and Matapam rivers, around Henderson field, and Mombulo [Mt. Austin] have forced upon the army and the marines new training methods for future fighting.

Actually what has happened is that Clausewitz tactics of envelopment, flank attack, infiltration and especially the emphasis on personal initiative, have been adapted to jungle trail and river bank. Amphibious warfare has always been a major accomplishment of the Marine Corps, but once they were ashore in the tropics, they were at first at a loss as to how to cope with what had been heralded as vastly superior Japanese jungle warfare.

It took the Marines only four months to find the key counter-defense against Japanese fighting methods, and the result has been that the counter-defense has been duplication of the Japanese own tactics.

In the early stages right after the initial landing last August, it was not long in being discovered that tanks were not useful along jungle trails. Even the ubiquitous jeep was stymied. The only thing left to do was to put a pack on a man's back, give him sufficient rations and ammunition, and send him out in a foot column.

It was found that with a 50 or 60 pound pack, a Marine could hike a little better than 15 miles a day. This, it was found, could be kept up over an extended period, provided the pack was progressively cut down, as would naturally be the case with expenditure of rations and ammunition.

At the end of a day's march—no pleasure jaunt with constant alertness for the ever-present Japanese snipers—the soldier was required to forage for his own natural sleeping quarters, inasmuch as the limited pack did not carry either bed rolls or pup tent. Further, it was found necessary to make each trooper cook his own meals—and thoroughly—wash all of his clothing and himself at the end of each day's march. This was the basis for subsistence in the jungle.

What was probably more important, however, was the preliminary mental equipment. Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, leader of the daring Marine raiders who landed on Makin Island, and later laid much of the groundwork for the successful holding of Guadalcanal, places special emphasis on the need for strong spiritual convictions.

At the same time, he recounted his own experiences to show that once a Japanese soldier finds that the initiative has been taken against him, he is thrown into confusion which is generally decisive.

Enumerating Japanese deficiencies, Colonel Carlson said that primarily the Japanese are poor snipers.

On Guadalcanal during a recent 30-day Marine raider campaign against Japanese emplacements, the superiority of American Marine fighters was amply demonstrated. The major action was divided into two phases, one of which located a Japanese rendezvous in the jungle. The unit first made its appearance using bushes as camouflage. Mortar fire and rifle fire, however, dispersed the camouflaged unit, which broke and finally was decimated.

One squad of the American forces located a Japanese bivouac, complete with sleeping Japanese and stacked guns. In pouring rain the squad leader—a corporal—ordered a charge. Marines were soon dashing through the camp, shouting their own peculiar war cry which serves the dual purpose of stimulating and identifying their own men. In a very short time the entire camp was wiped out, with loss of only one Marine by sniper fire.

In the entire operation the Japanese lost nearly 500, and the Marines suffered barely 3 per cent of that number in their own casualties.

Guadalcanal Island

Japanese Invasion 'Just Blew Up'

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 13

"They just blew up all over the place!"

Those were the words Capt. Willard A. Kitts, 3d, used to picture the destruction of a Japanese invasion force off the coast of Guadalcanal.

It all happened in about 15 minutes at about midnight Nov. 30.

The Japanese, Captain Kitts declared, lost eight destroyers, two cruisers, and four transports.

Captain Kitts lost his own ship, the heavy cruiser Northampton, but not until his gunnery crews had contributed heavily to the destruction handed the enemy. His men got at least two Japanese destroyers.

"We were fortunate to save a very large percent of our crew due to their discipline," he declared. "My most lasting impression was the wonderful spirit of my men. They are beyond all praise. They are cheerful—witty—you can't get them downhearted."

He said he believed everyone able to leave the ship was saved.

To Change the Subject:

"Each Time I Meet a Loved Friend" ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

How many great names would be still obscure had it not been for friends! Much of the world's finest literature, art, and music would be lost to posterity without the encouragement and assistance of a friend. Keats had friends who used to sit up all night copying his manuscripts for him. Horace and Virgil certainly found a friend in the influential Maecenas.

No wonder that wise and ancient race, the Chinese, have always held friendship the noblest theme for poetry. Early in the ninth century Po Chü-i wrote:

"Each time that I meet a loved friend,
I raise my voice and recite a stanza of poetry
And am glad as though a god had crossed my path."

Modern America, lacking a Maecenas, except in the temporary form of a somewhat undiscriminating "WPA art and music projects" of undetermined cultural value, has nevertheless been blessed with a few individuals whose efforts will be recognized in the future more than they are today. Their contribution, having a spiritual rather than a financial foundation, has been tremendous. I am thinking in particular of two women to whom Americans owe more than they realize in the realm of literature, music and art.

The first is the late Harriet Monroe, friend of the poets, and founder of "Poetry; a Magazine of Verse." First to recognize such talent as that of Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters and many others whose names are now familiar to us all, she worked to establish their place in public esteem and in literature as perhaps no one ever worked before in behalf of unknown poets. And her standards were high.

The other woman, who, though well past eighty, continues her activities in behalf of composers, artists and writers, is Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer. Knowing how her husband had to struggle to write his compositions while earning a living as a teacher, she has devoted her entire time to establishing and maintaining the Colony of which he dreamed. Most people now are acquainted with the ideal conditions, at Peterborough, New Hampshire, under which authors, composers and artists can work during the summer months.

While only 25 Resident Fellows can be accommodated at one time, the list of achievements during the 30 years since the Colony was founded is no small one. The name which seems properly to lead the report, and I think most members will agree with me, is that of Edwin Arlington Robinson. Through the long years of his obscurity, with poverty constantly on his doorstep, Mrs. MacDowell urged him to keep on. Those who were fortunate enough to be at Peterborough with him recall that he was frank in admitting his position as a guest. It will be remembered that when President Theodore Roosevelt had tried to help him by giving him a job in the New York Customhouse, he had relinquished the post because he felt he was not earning his salary.

Other names on the MacDowell list are those of Thornton Wilder, Willa Cather, Hervey Allen, William Rose Benét, Elinor Wylie, Louis Untermeyer, Jean Starr Untermeyer, Padraic Colum, Du Bose Heyward, Nancy Byrd Turner, Aaron Copland, Charles Cadman, Roy Harris, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, and many in addition which everyone would recognize today.

To appreciate what the Colony is, one has to be a Resident, a recipient of that gentle, understanding service which begins at Hillcrest, Mrs. MacDowell's home, at the edge of the Colony grounds, and extends through every person on the staff. Everybody employed there is the Resident's friend.

After the hurricane of September, 1938, approximately 40,000 trunks of felled trees had to be cleared before the Colony could again be habitable. Even at the low price the villagers offered to clear the land, $2 a stump, it meant a sum of $80,000 had to be raised in addition to the money for regular maintenance during the season. Back to the concert platform, from which she had retired some years before, went Mrs. MacDowell's figure, to play once again the music which her husband had composed in Peterborough. Somehow the money was raised, and the following year the Colony opened.

The writer cherishes a memory of a chat with Mrs. MacDowell at Hillcrest last summer. Conversation had touched on the successful members whose works had become widely known. Sitting in the music room, a cool and dainty picture in her lilac frock and immaculate lawn ruffles, this friend of so many murmured, "MacDowell used to say that if a landscape consisted only of high peaks and valleys it would be far from beautiful. He said we need the foothills also, to complete the scene."

Guadalcanal: Turning Point in Pacific Warfare

Continued from Page 1

ilar in structure. They lived in small villages scattered around the island.

What brought the Japanese to Guadalcanal was the proximity of the coastal plain on that island to the harbor at Tulagi. They could build an airfield on the plain and with the airfield they could protect the harbor at Tulagi. It was an ideal military combination. Soon after developing their foothold at Rabaul they moved down to Guadalcanal as the next rung in the ladder which was to take them through the New Hebrides to New Caledonia and New Zealand.

There was nothing to oppose their initial landing except the Resident British Commissioner and about 25 native police boys. The commissioner, with no alternative, took to the hills with his boys and remained there observing, but undisturbed by the Japanese, until the United States Marines landed on Aug. 8 last summer.

The Japanese came in with about 3,500 labor troops and about 500 first line soldiers. The regular soldiers treated the labor troops as inferiors, as they also did the island natives, who soon came to fear them and went into hiding in the mountains.

Probably largely because the course of conquest had run so smoothly up to that time, the enemy paid little attention to the defenses of the island, concentrating exclusively on development of the airfield at Lunga Point and facilities for a permanent and major air base. Captured supplies were extraordinary in their variety and quantity. There were power stations and refrigeration plants and the beginnings of substantial barracks. But it was all concentrated at Lunga Point.

There was not the slightest expectation that American forces would dream of attempting to contest the Japanese hold on Guadalcanal. A heavy fog covered the approach of the American convoy. As they steamed in past Savo Island they heard the radio station at the airfield talking with the one at Tulagi. The surprise was perfect. The initial landing was not seriously opposed. It was made about seven miles east of Lunga Point and carried through successfully along the coast to the Japanese base which was taken in the first attack.

But what began so perfectly nearly came to grief the second night when a Japanese naval force succeeded in approaching undetected the Allied cruiser screen covering the unloading. The Australian Cruiser Canberra and the American Cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria were sunk in a terribly short night action.

With the protecting screen gone, the transports and supply ships were helpless and were immediately ordered away. The troops had been landed and some of their supplies, but not nearly enough to maintain the expedition for any length of time.

Japanese Leave Food

What saved the expedition was the quantity of Japanese food captured in the initial attack and the fact that the Japanese driven from their base, had no place to go but into the jungle. They had developed no other bases and had no supplies cached elsewhere.

But the Americans themselves lacked the supplies and equipment to follow the Japanese into the jungle and finish the matter then and there. They did have just enough men and material to throw up hasty defenses around Lunga Point itself and hold that tiny six-by-two-and-a-half-mile beach head.

What has happened since then must be thought of in terms of the shore line. The Japanese who were driven from Lunga Point went along the coast eastwards to Kokumbona which they apparently made their main base.

The Japanese reacted swiftly to this first unexpected American challenge. But their reaction showed that they had not yet learned to respect the fighting quality of Americans.

The second phase opened with heavy Japanese troop landings to the east of Lunga Point in the vicinity of Berande near where the original American landing was made. Then they came straight down the shore and struck the American line on Aug. 21 along the Tenaru River full in front.

It was the same kind of frontal attack they made when they first attacked the American lines at Bataan. It was a mass attack which was intended to overwhelm. It failed partly because of the courageous resistance on the American front and partly because of a successful American counter attack around the Japanese inshore flank.

A column of Marines went inland, came out to the shore and turned back the Japanese, taking them in the rear while American tanks crossed a sandspit which curves around the mouth of the Tenaru and took them in front. The attack was crushed.

More Cautious

The third phase followed swiftly. The enemy kept landing troops constantly on either side of the American beach head. Then on the night of Sept. 12 they struck simultaneously from both sides—and from the rear. This time they were more cautious. They withdrew by day, but by night came pouring in against all three sides and gradually drove the American lines in. At one time they actually were within 1,000 yards of the runway on the airfield.

But after the night of the 14th the attacks began to lose their power. Some supplies and reinforcements arrived. The tide of battle had really turned by the 20th of September and the Marines were able to send boat parties out at night to destroy Japanese supplies at their two new bases, at Berande to the east and Kokumbona to the west.

Things began to get better, but American troops had been through an ordeal probably only equalled by that of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops on Bataan. Out of 46 days in that early period there were 38 days of heavy, continuous bombing and 26 days and nights of shelling from Japanese ships off shore. There were battleships in those attacking forces which pounded the tiny American foothold with 14-inch shells. Little was left standing above the ground after that continuous bombardment.

"Sanitary Squads"

There has not since then been a major Japanese attack on the American position comparable to those of Aug. 21 and Sept. 12. They have harassed the position constantly. Every morning American "sanitary squads" would comb the terrain for snipers in trees who had crept in by night. Time and again forays would have to be made to root out some gun which had been placed where it could shell the airfield.

Somewhere in the interior of the island is a lake on which the Japanese managed to base a few float planes. At one time it was thought that they were basing a submarine in Sugu Bay on the far side of the island. Little is known even today of where they are around the island except that their main positions are still along the shore line to the east and west of Lunga Point.

Operations since then can best be conceived in terms of early frontier warfare in the American colonies. Lunga Point serves the same function as the colonial blockhouse. The defended position has been pushed out around it to the Matanikau River on the west and beyond the Tenaru on the east. But in the areas outside this base position it is a matter of sending out raiding parties to find the enemy and trap him in small groups. The shore line is scouted by small boats and occasional landings are made.

Natives Helpful

Since the beginning, the situation on Guadalcanal itself has depended entirely on naval control of the surrounding waters. The real American victory on the nights of Nov. 13, 14 and 15 confirmed American superiority for the time being.

Since then the Japanese have made attempts to land supplies by floating them in drums or dropping them by parachute. But their forces are larger than can be supplied by such means. They retain some defensive power due to the jungle terrain. Their numbers are large. Perhaps 20,000 still. But their plight is serious. If control of the sea is maintained they must ultimately succumb to starvation.

Until that time comes, however, Guadalcanal is far from being entirely in our hands. There is still only a beachhead at Lunga Point from which American parties push out to raid and harass the enemy along the shore and in the mountains to the southwest in positions which they presumably supply from Kokumbona.

It has provided meanwhile a magnificent indication of the ability of American troops to stand up to modern warfare. They have challenged the victory-drunk Japanese and given them their first real reverse. So startling was this reverse that, as one observer phrased it, "they put down their tools on every other front and concentrated everything they had on the task of redeeming themselves at Guadalcanal."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Furniture Now Needs to Be Adaptable

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With space at a premium and servants approaching the vanishing point, the usefulness of everything your home contains becomes increasingly important and whatever you choose henceforth in furniture will be appraised with a keener eye to its functionalism. It must serve a purpose. If it can be made to serve a dual purpose, so much the better.

Although war conditions have given new meaning and fresh impetus to functional furniture, the idea is not so new as you may suppose. Sectional bookcases were advertised in the '90's, as a glance through old magazines will disclose. And if you happen to possess such a pricelessly candid camera of the times-in-retrospect as a Sears Roebuck catalog of the year 1909, you will find them pictured and described there.

The sectional bookcase was, of course, only a beginner. The next development came in the form of standardized dimensions that made possible various combinations of other units. In England, groups were introduced that had interchangeable bases of standard height, width and depth worked out for cupboards, chests, wardrobes and other case pieces. In 1929, appeared the unit furniture of Donald Deskey and Gilbert Rohde, and Rohde's designs were shown at the Chicago Century of Progress, in 1933.

Then the New Designs

Alvar Aalto, the famous Finnish architect, not only created original designs but achieved a new manufacturing technique doing away with the stretchers, turnings and laborious joinings of traditional furniture by using continuous frames of laminated bent wood. His ideas include body-conforming backs and seats and combine steel-like strength and resiliency with a flow of line that is new to Modernism. The increase in small homes, war housing and the Government - sponsored furniture especially designed for such homes has brought functional furniture down to date and popularized it at prices within reach of the rank and file.

While there are those who maintain that beauty has been sacrificed or at least subordinated to utility in functional furniture, there can be no question that it meets a need of the times. The harried housewife, giving much time to defense work, perhaps without even a day-helper for cleaning, is looking for every means of saving labor and time—to say nothing of space. She finds a helpful co-operator in a drop-leaf table, for instance, that pulls out to serve family meals in the living room.

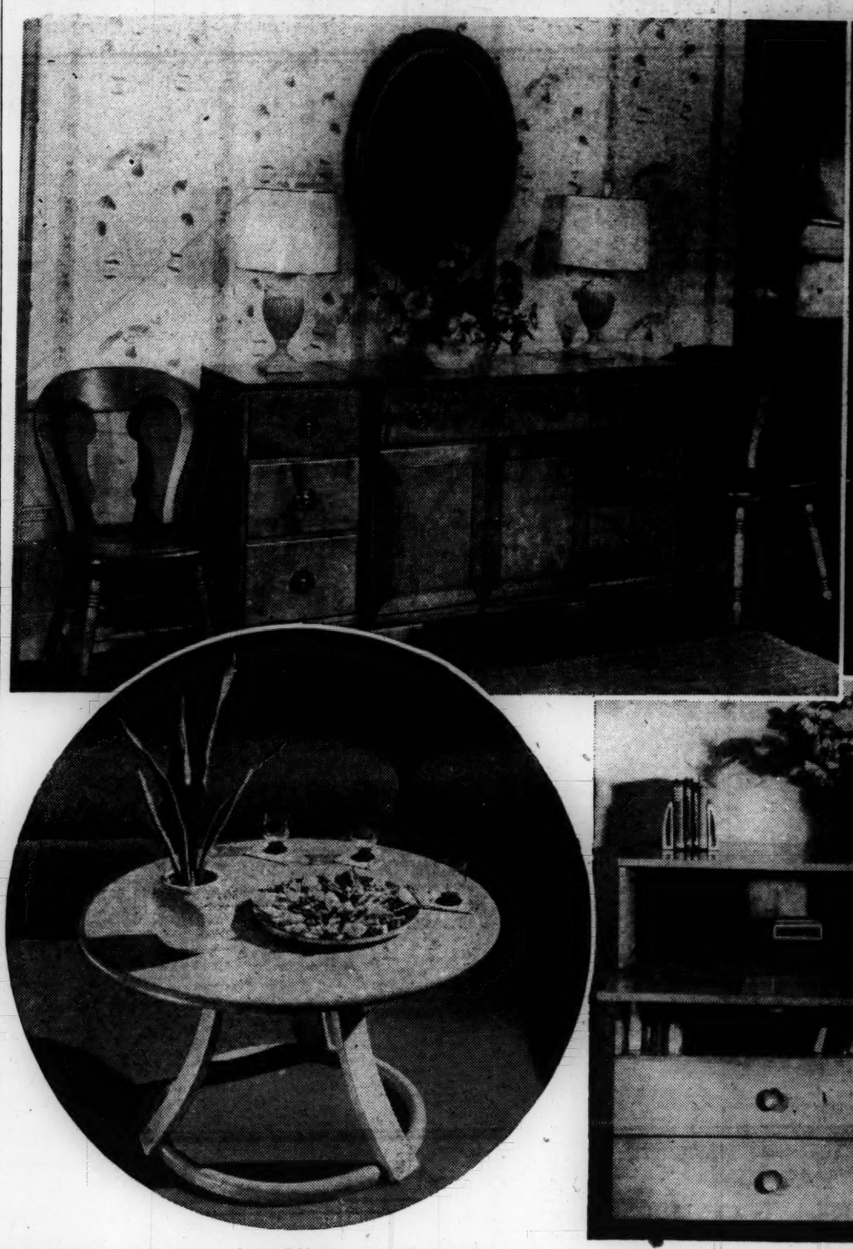
If she has to move oftener than formerly and possibly go into more cramped quarters, she appreciates a chest of drawers that does equally well as a buffet and can even be used in the living room, or bookcases that can be drafted for service in a bedroom and chests of drawers that include a drop-leaf for writing.

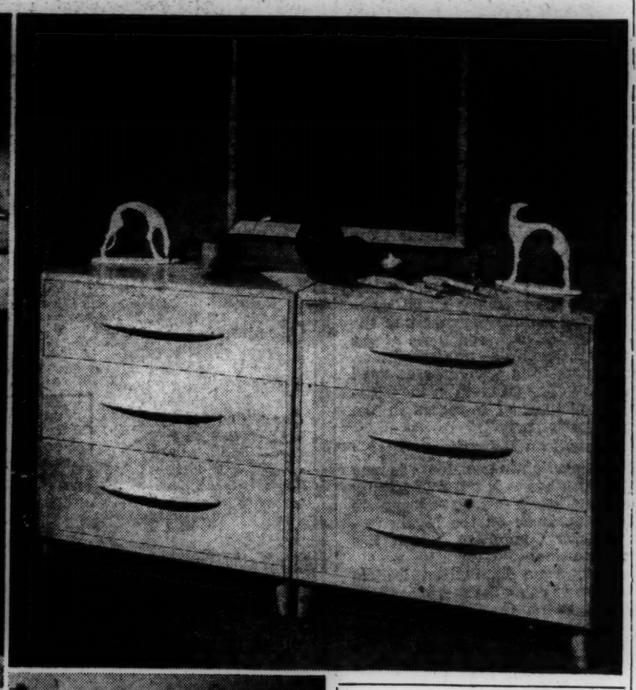
Many Combinations

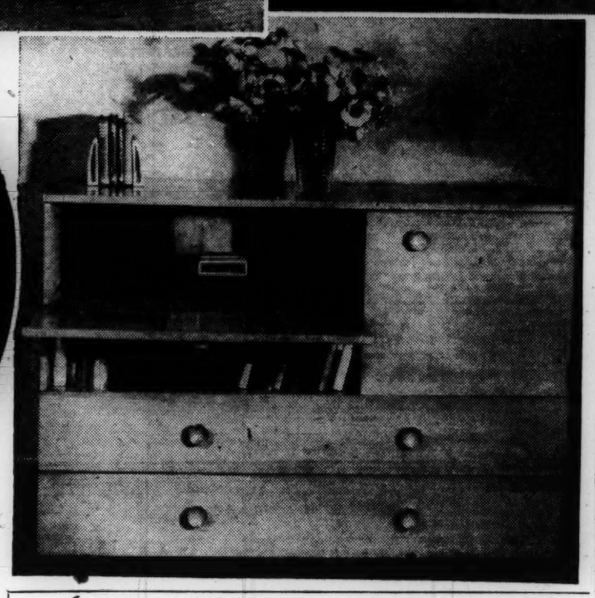
Combinations of units like the "Mr. and Mrs." chests which can be set side by side or separated, make it possible to break up a group in moving where wall spaces are smaller or to combine pieces into groups where there is room enough. Another intriguing feature of functional furniture is that you can build your units vertically as well as horizontally.

For example, bookcases can be piled on top of a chest or a cabinet sandwiched between them. Or the plan can be reversed and the bookcases centered between chests or cabinets. The headboard of a bed can be lined up with a chest of drawers on either side. Almost any unit can be used on top of any other provided it is of equal or not greater length and depth.

An effective group can be produced by flanking a flattop desk with bookcases or cabinets. Push a pair of matching chests together and top them with bookcases and you have a living room piece as impressive in its way as a breakfront secretary. Small commodes ordinarily used as end tables can furnish storage space at the sides of a console, the trio becoming a practical and attractive buffet.







Merchandise Mart, Chicago; Heywood-Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass.

Variety in arrangement is one of the practical assets of functional furniture. (Top left) This unit is composed of two narrow chests of drawers in either side of a single wide chest, thus making a buffet. Center chest may be used alone. Small chests may be used either as night stands in the bedroom or as end tables with a sofa. (Top right) Interesting "Mr. and Mrs." combination made by using two separate chests. Such a combination is desirable if it becomes necessary to move into smaller quarters, for the units can be easily separated. (Lower left) Modern adaptation of the "Lazy Susan" with a revolving top. (Lower right) All-in-one chest for small homes and apartments. Compartment above bookshelf is fitted as a desk with separate space large enough for portable typewriter. Square compartment at right has single shallow drawer for linens at top and deep open space for china, radio, or phonograph. Middle long drawer has special compartment for silverware. Lower drawer has single division and may be used for storing linens or clothing.

Record cabinets can do double duty as lamp tables.

The functional principle has been likened, also, to the starter set in dishes whereby you may add "more of the same" as needed and still maintain continuity. Even the informal Modern which bears the same relation to Modern proper that Early American does to Federal is being designed functionally. Manufacturers who are still producing traditional styles have sensed the trend and are introducing functional ideas.

The Brandt chest is an example. Externally this chest of swirl mahogany is as Georgian as anything you might find in a London antique shop. But open its doors and you see what never existed in Chippendale's day — sliding trays instead of just space, making it more convenient for storing linens, apparel, records, or whatever you wish to tuck away.

In some functional furniture the grouping principle is aided by a construction feature that extends the fronts of case pieces the full width of the piece thus hiding the ends of the sides—what in regular construction would be the posts. As a result when two or more pieces of equal depth are pushed together they present an unbroken front and the effect of unity is accentuated.

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War Stamp Corsages Profitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Trenton, Missouri

War Savings Stamps, scraps of screen wire, cellophane, crepe paper, weeds and seeds from the field and garden, and discarded hat trimmings provide the materials from which 40 women of Trenton, directed by Mrs. Frank Miller and Mrs. Earl Cook, design Victory corsages. The sale of these has accounted for $1,000 in the victory coffers.

The women make corsages in a twenty-five cent size which has two ten-cent war stamps in it, and a dollar size with two twenty-five cent stamps and four ten-cent stamps. They sent to Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity at the University of Missouri, in Columbia, sixty corsages for the fraternity formal which held five twenty-five cent stamps and cost the boys one dollar and fifty cents per. Sixty boutonnieres held two ten-cent stamps arranged in a "V" with one tiny flower and streamers of red, white, and blue ribbon.

The Trenton designers make the bouquets to suit the costume. On a brown fur coat they will pin a massed arrangement of shades of amber and brown. The stamps will be covered with brown cellophane, with flowers of the same material, and among them a brown flower which may once have adorned a hat top, and a bunch of gold berries, all tied in brown and gold.

Mrs. Cook says, "We began the work as the corsage committee of the auxiliary to the Grundy County War Savings Committee under Mrs. W. W. Alexander, chairman. We first made red, white, and blue bouquets to sell at the annual Fall Horse Show. We thought the fad would soon be over but later we began making them up in colors to suit different costumes and then we had orders for Christmas gifts both in the community and as far away as Chicago."

She explained that to sell the bouquets at these prices the women must truly conserve, convert and co-operate. They gather buckbrush and other weeds and dried flowers and dip them in gold and silver paint. They unravel screen wire to use for stems. They cut all pieces of cellophane used for covering the stamps and making the flowers the same, 2½ x 4 inches. They cover the screen wire with fine strips of crepe paper and make the leaves of flowers of green crepe paper.

As other women join the group they bring new ideas. They have built up a reserve until they now have enough money to buy stamps with which to fill the orders, but in case the orders are too big for the cash pot the members provide the stamps needed and take their pay when the pay comes.

Painting Pointers

Now that property owners are recognizing the urgent need to protect their possessions against rust and disintegration, the following "painting pointers" are particularly pertinent:

A smooth foundation is essential for a successful painted finish.

Skimping on paint is false economy. Use the number of coats mentioned in your directions. The result will look better and wear better.

Be sure to allow sufficient time for paint to dry between coats. Before painting be sure to remove all wax with turpentine or a safety solvent.

Be careful that no dust settles on a surface while it is being painted or before it is dry.

Insure successful results by using only quality paint products, purchased from reputable dealers and manufacturers.

Standard Sizing of Garments Predicted by Miss Chambers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fashion is not all fireworks and sparkle. Behind its glittering allure, beneath its transiency and whimsey is a methodical solid groundwork, as orderly and as fundamental as a well-cut pattern. Among those who are doing their part in laying and developing this sane, sound side of fashion is Bernice Chambers, Assistant Professor in the New York University School of Retailing.

Her enthusiastic classes of students in such subjects as Color and Design, Fashion in Apparel, and the Essentials of Garment Construction for Buying, are establishing a stimulating groundwork for progress in these fields.

One reason that its impact on the public is so immediately felt is that these students are not merely concerned with academics. A generous percentage of them accept the opportunities opened up for them through the University, and apply for jobs in the retail field—notably in the New York department stores. These jobs they carry on jointly with their school work—attending classes for part of the day, tending shop for the rest.

Their progress in the shops is apparent in a quiet unobtrusive way. When you find a salesperson who is gracious, co-operative, alert to a customer's needs, and able to present merchandise intelligently, you are likely to discover, if you look behind the scenes, that she or he has had definite training along these lines.

Miss Chambers explained that these student-salespeople are rated according to a regular scale. They are checked as to their appearance, manners, and specifically on their attitude toward customers. All of this lifts the adventure of shopping from an unsatisfactory to an extremely profitable basis, both for the store and the shopper. It is of immense economic value to the community at large. Many of those who attend Miss Chambers' classes are sons and daughters of manufacturers who will one day take their part in this vast business as heads of firms themselves.

"The alertness, courage and clear thinking of young women studying to be buyers," Miss Chambers declares, "will see to it that American women are adequately dressed at the right price regardless of the limitations of natural materials and other shortage problems."

One aspect of the garment industry that needs revision and improvement—at least as far as the convenience of the customer is concerned—relates to garment sizes. "Many obvious inefficiencies in the ready-to-wear field in this connection," Miss Chambers said, "are based on tradition. The problem of standard sizes is a case in point. Today, a woman five feet five inches tall, weighing 140 pounds will be shown garments in size 14, 15, 16, 17, and junior coats in size 12. The only explanation given for this situation is that some manufacturers make their clothes larger, while some make theirs smaller. There is no standard for the marking. This condition has developed because of the fact that the ready-to-wear industry is composed of thousands of manufacturers who claim that their first interest is making a profit. These owners, individually, have no great concern for the convenience of the consumer. A profitable season is enough to convince them that their sizes are right, because they sell.

"Scarcity of fabric and a reduction of manpower in these industries will help evolve a reasonable solution," she continued. "The consumer asks why mail-order houses have an adequate system of marking sizes, while the department stores and specialty stores have not. The answer probably is that mail-order customers order by size and it is essential to such a business that sizes be as accurate as possible so goods will not be returned," says Miss Chambers. She predicts "that the present system in stores will be changed to one based on statistics such as those of the Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, showing that the 'average' woman is five feet three inches tall and weighs 133 pounds."

An instance in which one of her undergraduate girls participated occurred recently at one of New York's largest department stores. A shipment of dresses had been received, and the salesgirls in the department were asked to try them on to see what their possibilities were. This student remarked that the neck of the dress was not right. They all found the same difficulty. "If we can't wear these —and we're all good figures," they declared, "how are we going to sell them to our customers?" The buyer was brought in—and the clothes went back to the manufacturer.

"It used to be, in the buying field, that a woman generally became identified with a single phase of the business," Miss Chambers pointed out. "She was known in the trade as a coat buyer, a corset buyer, a millinery or a dress buyer. In the past, few women have advanced to merchandise managers, or been particularly successful in changing from one field to another.

"Today young women are training to be buyers and merchandisers as well, and their influence will be broadly seen and felt. Our future buyers know the value of scientific research and common sense. I feel that their courage and sound ideas will be a real help in future reconstruction problems."

Miss Chambers, competent and inspiring to her students, is equipped in the field of fashion along many lines. She is the author of the recent book "Color and Design in Apparel" (Prentice-Hall, $4.75). She has done many kinds of professional work, including that of clothing specialist, selling, research of several kinds, styling, and work in textiles.

Victory Week For Beans

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the week of Jan. 18 to 23, dried edible beans will be featured as a "Victory Food Special"; and we are asked to use them freely in planning our meals during that period. To many persons dried beans mean only one thing—baked beans! While I would be the last to decry this delicious dish (being a New Englander, born and bred), there are other kinds of dried beans than those used for baking. All are rich in food values, and are an especially desirable item for use during the winter months.

In using dried beans, it must always be borne in mind that they have to be soaked in water several hours before they are ready to cook. Thus preparation will have to start earlier than when using green beans. The following recipes offer suggestions for preparing palatable dishes from dried beans:

Black Bean Soup

1 pound dried black beans
2 quarts water
2 quarts soup stock (beef boullion cubes may be used)
½ teaspoon soda
1 tablespoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Celery tops, dried or fresh
2 carrots
2 small onions

Wash the beans and soak overnight in water to cover. In the morning drain and add remaining ingredients, cutting the carrots and onions in small pieces. Cook slowly about three hours. Put through a strainer, reheat and serve with a thin slice of lemon floating on each cup.

Lima Beans With Bacon

1½ cups dried lima beans
¼ cup minced onion
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 cup tomato pulp
½ cup water
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Soak beans in cold water to cover for 8 hours. Drain, cover with boiling water, add onion and salt, and simmer slowly until tender, but not mushy. Drain again, add the other ingredients, combining thoroughly, and place in a greased baking dish. Cover with fine bread crumbs and over these lay strips of bacon. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for about one-half hour. Four generous servings.

Lima Beans with Mushrooms

2 cups dried lima beans
½ pound fresh mushrooms
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
½ cup chicken stock
½ cup rich milk
Salt
Paprika

Cover beans with cold water and soak overnight. Drain and simmer in boiling salted water until tender but not too soft. Drain again. Sauté the mushrooms in butter or margarine. Remove from pan and add to drippings 1 tablespoon butter or margarine. When melted, stir in flour and continue stirring until well blended. Then add slowly the chicken stock and milk. To this mixture add the beans and mushrooms, salt and paprika. Heat again and serve. Serves six.

Both of these lima bean mixtures make excellent stuffing for green peppers.

Baked Beans With Maple Sugar

2 cups yellow-eye beans
½ pound bacon, unsliced
½ cup maple sugar
4 cups boiling water
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
1 medium onion

Soak beans overnight. Drain, add more water and boil slowly, using one-half teaspoon soda for each quart of water, until the skins crack. Drain again. Place peeled onion in bottom of bean pot, add beans and other ingredients with bacon, scored in squares, on top. Over all pour the boiling water. Cover and bake in a slow oven (250 degrees) for 8 hours, adding water as necessary. Uncover during last half hour of baking. Most delicious!

Dates for Tire Inspections Made Later and More Liberal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—because motorists are taking better care of their tires, the Office of Price Administration has postponed the deadline for the first official inspection, and reduced the required number of subsequent examinations.

Instead of the original Jan. 31 deadline, OPA established a stagger system which gives holders of the basic A ration until the end of March for their initial tire inspection, and holders of B and C supplementary books until the end of February.

At the same time, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, postponed the deadline for the first tire inspection for commercial vehicles from Jan. 15 to Feb. 28.

After the first inspection, motorists holding "A" books must have their tires examined once in each six-month period, instead of the original requirement of once every four months. Holders of "B" books must have subsequent inspections every four months, those with "C" books every three months. Previously the requirement was an inspection every two months for both "B" and "C" card holders. After the first inspection, commercial vehicles must have tire inspections every 60 days or every 5,000 miles, whichever occurs first.

All tire inspections, both for private and commercial vehicles, must be made at stations designated by the OPA. Persons who fail to comply with the tire inspection requirements will be denied gasoline rations.

In announcing revision of the program for non-commercial vehicles, Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator, said tire conservation now depended more heavily on voluntary co-operation by motorists.

Both Mr. Eastman and Mr. O'Leary urged motorists to have their first inspections as soon as possible, instead of waiting for the deadlines.

Regional Labor Boards to Hold Final Authority in Wage Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The War Labor Board, it was learned today, has decided on a drastic reorganization of procedure calling for the formation of 12 to 14 regional boards with power to rule finally in labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary agreements.

The regional boards will be set up in the 10 cities in which the WLB now has regional offices, with two others located in Detroit and Seattle. Two more may be established later. Details of the plan probably will be announced in a week and the boards will start functioning as quickly as the necessary personnel can be obtained and the machinery organized.

A growing backlog of cases and complaints of delay which sometimes manifest themselves in "quickie" work stoppages led the Board to decide on this virtual all-out decentralization and delegation of authority.

Previously, the WLB had planned to establish 30 or more permanent panels throughout the country and to give certain review powers to the existing regional advisory boards, but found that plan was not far-reaching enough to keep abreast of the heavy case load.

Instead, these advisory boards will be reconstituted into regional War Labor Boards. The regional boards will be almost exact counterparts of the WLB in Washington. They will have 12 members each, four representing industry, four labor, and four public members. It is possible, however, that only half that number will serve on a full-time basis at first. The present regional director in each case will become one of the public members as well as chairman.

Each board will have its own staff of mediators, panel assistants, referees, and research and review analysts. Their work will be more closely tied than ever to the activities of the United States Conciliation Service.

By this method, the WLB hopes to speed up greatly the disposition of disputes and to reduce to a mere trickle the volume of cases coming to Washington. In effect, the WLB will constitute itself a "supreme court" in its field, deciding those cases which affect basic policy. Cases may be appealed to Washington in certain circumstances, and the WLB will retain its right to call up a case and review it on its own motion.

The cities in which these boards will be established are: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Dallas, Detroit, Seattle, and San Francisco.

Democrats Elevate Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Three senators were elevated to committee chairmanships in assignments approved yesterday by the Democratic Steering Committee.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California becomes the new head of the Civil Service Committee, in place of former Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota. Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi was made chairman of the Pensions Committee, replacing former Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, and Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana succeeds Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan as chairman of the Committee on Claims.

By agreement with the Republicans, the total membership of the important Appropriations Committee was increased from 24 to 25, and the Democrats were allowed 16 members to the Republicans 9. This was done to avoid displacing a Democrat, which would have been necessary if the new ratio of 3 Democrats to 2 Republicans had been adhered to strictly. It was agreed that a Republican would be named to fill the next Democratic vacancy on the Committee.

Senators Eastland of Mississippi and McClellan (D) of Arkansas, won places on the Education and Labor Committee, and on the Claims Committee. Senator McClellan also won a place on the Banking Committee.

The voluntary retirement of Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama from the Commerce Committee left a vacancy which will be filled by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada.

Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida transferred from the Interstate Commerce to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, went off the Privileges and Elections Committee to make room for increased Republican representation. Senator Kenneth McKeller (D) of Tennessee, gave up his membership on Territories and Insular Affairs for a similar reason. Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, was added to the Rules Committee.

Unanimously, the Steering Committee recommended Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, for re-election as president pro tempore of the Senate. His actual election, as well as routine approval of the committee assignments, is expected Thursday when the Senate convenes again.

Ackerman Sees 'Peace by Propaganda' Unless News Restrictions Are Lifted

HAVERFORD, Pa., Jan. 13 (AP)—Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, said that "if the present censorships, controls, restrictions (on news), and propaganda as wartime measures continue through the next peace conference, the treaties will be made by propaganda."

"If that happens, global peace will have to be maintained by propaganda," he declared at Haverford College. "In that case, there will be no national or international freedom of news, psychological warfare will continue and lead inevitably to another war."

Declaring that news "is as essential in the life association of men and women as light, air, food, and water are in the life of an individual," he said:

"The question before us is whether the pledge of freedom of speech in the Atlantic Charter is to be enforced at the peace conference and whether it is to become one of the terms of the peace treaties. If it is to be enforced at the conferences, there must be freedom of inquiry and reporting by journalists of all nations.

"If freedom of speech is to be a practical factor in international affairs, freedom of international communications must be provided for and pledged in the peace treaties."

He declared that "as a citizen, I want to know whether our Government first and the United Nations as our allies plan to participate in the peace negotiations on a propaganda or on a news basis."

Staff of 'Labor Utilization Inspectors' Assembled by WMC to Tour War Plants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission is assembling a staff of 229 "labor utilization inspectors" to obtain greater efficiency among war plants in the use of labor, and WMC officials, who preferred not to be named, said today this number will be "only a beginning."

These men will supplement the work of hundreds of experts and inspectors sent into war plants by the Army, Navy and other contract-awarding agencies of the Government to increase efficiency of production processes and see that plant products meet specifications.

In addition, the WMC provides experts to see that efficient programs are maintained for training workers for industry in and out of plants, and other Government specialists seek to help war industry areas increase efficiency of their transportation systems and get full use of housing facilities.

The WMC officials said their labor utilization inspectors, who would advise on allocation of workers if and when labor "rationing" should come about, will duplicate little if at all the duties performed by efficiency experts of other agencies.

In forecasting an increase beyond the 229 to be hired originally WMC officials asserted that England, with one-third of our production, has 637 labor inspectors. They said their starting force of inspectors would be insufficient for more than 30,000 plants which report to WMC agents.

Gottselig Calls Bruins A Well-Balanced Outfit

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Personally I don't see what Art Ross has been crying about."

The speaker was Johnny Gottselig, manager pro tem of Chicago Black Hawks in the absence of Paul Thompson. "Boston has a well-balanced hockey club, a sound defense, and capable youngsters, and I can't see why Ross is saying the Bruins were fortunate even to be operating this season."

Such remarks could have been expected from the Russian-born ex-Chicago star after his team had absorbed a 3-0 defeat at the hands of the Bruins last night, but truth to tell Gottselig was delivering himself of these statements before the game yesterday afternoon.

Making his first trip of the season to Boston as Thompson was called home to Canada on personal business, Johnny was hopeful of a victory, believes Toronto and Detroit will fight it out for the league championship, and thinks his Hawks have a chance to edge the Bruins for third place.

"It doesn't look that way now, I'll admit," Gottselig declared, "especially since Boston is in first place and riding high. But I think the Bruins are going to fall off the hot pace they have been keeping, and that when they do, Detroit and Toronto will move out in front and we'll catch up. We have five games in hand on Boston, you know, and it won't be until March that we make them up. When we do, and the schedule is straightened out, we may not be so far behind as we appear today."

Managed Before

Johnny had a sheaf of papers on the desk in his hotel room, and he was studying them seriously as he planned to bring the Hawks home in front. Being manager was not exactly a new experience for him, however, as he handled the Hawks for a time two seasons ago when Thompson was ill.

"The way I figure the Bruins," he declared, "they are playing better than they appear on paper, but that they should do so is not surprising. The club has good balance—youth and veterans. Buzz Boll is doing a bang-up job as a replacement for Roy Conacher, and Busher Jackson is rejuvenated. Art Jackson is playing very well, and Cowley, of course, is the best center in the league. You can have Apps, but give me Cowley. He is a manager's player. And to top everything off, you have a sound and scoring defense, and of course Brimsek in goal. What more does Ross want?"

Important Cogs

Having analyzed the Bruins thusly, Gottselig went on to say that the Hawks were not up to par at present. "Cully Dahlstrom and Max Bentley are both out with injuries, and they are pretty important cogs in our attack," he declared. "Of course the return of Art Wiebe at defense has helped, but we really need all hands on deck to get rolling. I hope both Dahlstrom and Bentley can join us in Detroit on Saturday."

Gottselig received rather rough treatment last night, as Brimsek recorded his first shutout of the season. . . . Boston's second goal was at least 10 feet offside, yet was allowed over his protests. . . . The Sprouts monopolized the scoring, Don Gallinger scoring once and Bep Guidolin twice. . . . Jack Schmidt came up with two assists, and Gallinger and Guidolin one each. . . . Buzz Boll missed a chance to become the first 20-goal man of the season when he failed to beat Gardiner in the last period . . . The game, with 8,170 spectators, raised $10,624.15 for the Red Cross, bringing the total in two games to $17,275.54.

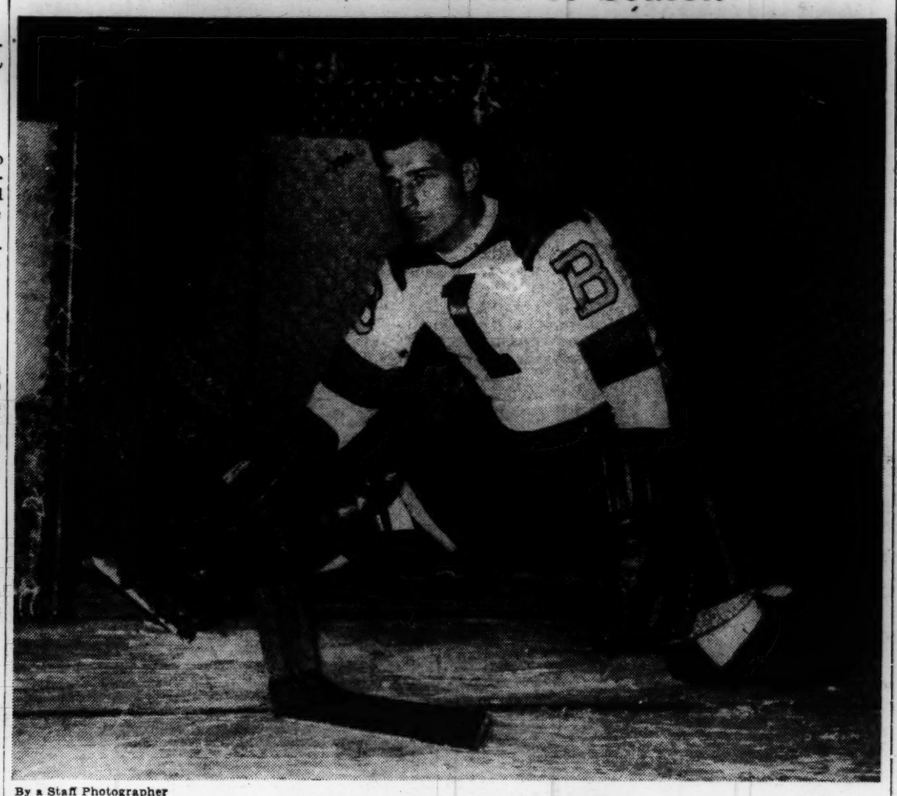
National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ags
Boston	14	9	6	34	103	99
Toronto	13	10	4	30	126	84
Detroit	11	8	7	29	85	67
Chicago	10	8	6	26	80	83
Montreal	8	13	5	21	85	107
New York	7	15	4	18	83	122

Results Jan. 12

Boston 3, Chicago 0.

Gets First Shutout of Season



By a Staff Photographer

Frankie Brimsek, Boston Bruins

The Bruins' Mr. Zero, considered the best goal-tender in the National Hockey League today, had to wait through 29 games this season before registering his initial shutout. Whitewashings have been rare this winter, and Brimmie's was only the fifth of the entire campaign. Johnny Mowers of Detroit is leading with three, while Turk Broda of Toronto has one.

Indiana Has What Major Clubs Want

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 13 (AP)—Indiana has no orange groves, crocodiles or palm trees, but it seems to be just what was needed by professional baseball clubs.

Thre major league clubs already have chosen spring training sites in southern Indiana, one minor league outfit is coming to western Indiana and two others—one major and one minor—have all but settled on using the Indiana University campus and fieldhouse here.

Chicago First

The Chicago White Sox and the Chicago Cubs were the first to pick Hoosierland for spring conditioning. They will come to French Lick, while the Detroit Tigers will be at Evansville. The Minneapolis Millers of the American Association have chosen Terre Haute.

Now the Cincinnati Reds and their one-time farm club, the Indianapolis Indians, are ready to sign on the dotted line to take over Indiana University's baseball facilities. One of the prime inducements was the big fieldhouse with its dirt floor, which would be welcome on some of the cool spring days.

Warren C. Giles, general manager of the Reds, said at Cincinnati that he was "sold" on the university site and that "the Reds are all set to go."

Inside Track

Al Schlensker, secretary of the Indianapolis American Association club, said there that "we believe we have the inside track with university officials and we have no objection to sharing facilities with the Reds."

The Brooklyn Dodgers also had been interested in the campus, but Stanley Feezle, a Dodger scout, said at Indianapolis last night that the club had about abandoned the idea. He doubted that there would be sufficient accommodations, he added, for the Dodgers and their Montreal farm in the International League along with the Cincinnati and Indianapolis teams.

Breaking the Ice

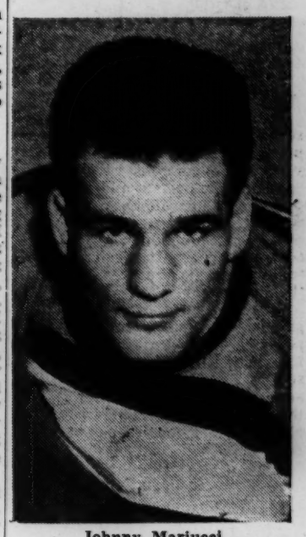
By Campbell

Mariucci's Strange Introduction

Put together a sour musical note, a basketball suit that would not fit, and a discarded pair of skates and you have the story of Jimmy Mariucci's strange introduction to a hockey career that led to fame with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League.

Currently Johnny is in the United States Coast Guard and along with Art Coulter of New York Rangers and several minor league stars is playing for the Curtis Bay Cutters, the service's entry into the Eastern Amateur League.

When the Cutters were last in Boston, "Maroosh" was reminiscing over his start in hockey, back in the town of Eveleth, Minn., which has also produced such stars as Frankie Brimsek, Sammy Lo Presti, and Mike Karakas.



Johnny Mariucci

Blew Wrong Notes

"My mother wanted me to play the baritone, which is sort of a miniature tuba, but I blew the wrong notes when I was trying out for the school orchestra. So I went out for football. After that I wanted to play basketball, but no one could find a suit to fit me, so I decided to give hockey a try.

"I didn't have any skates, but I found a pair in an ash can that used to belong to Vic Des Jardins, an Eveleth boy who played for Chicago Black Hawks. They had been thrown away accidentally by a caretaker, and were still pretty good. Up to that time, I was just 16 then, I had skated very little and had never played hockey.

"I made the Eveleth High School team, but probably Frankie Brimsek, who was in goal, wishes I hadn't. I lost the first game for the team because I couldn't stake backwards, and poor Brimmie was left on his own practically all the time."

First Loss

At the time Johnny was a junior in high school and although he later made up for that game, it still bothers him to this day. "After all," he says, "that was the first game Eveleth High School ever lost in the Hippodrome."

A year later Mariucci was the cause of great unhappiness for Brimsek again, although for a different reason. In an A. A. U. tournament in Chicago, Johnny was playing for the Eveleth Collegians, and Brimmie for the St. Cloud Teachers. Players on both teams, incidentally, were all from Eveleth, and Frankie's brother, John, was captain of the Eveleth team.

After two periods Frankie's outfit was leading 6-0, but Eveleth won the game with eight goals in the last period, which is the source of much embarrassment to Brimsek whenever Mariucci is within shouting distance.

Played End

Johnny went on to the University of Minnesota, where he played a lot of end for Bernie Bierman's Gophers as recently as three seasons ago. He was a good enough grid player to receive pro offers, and after his graduation was drafted by the Detroit Lions. He rejected all offers, however, because "hockey was more fun."

At Minnesota Johnny roomed with John Brimsek and Joe Karakas, Mike's brother, and at the time Frankie Brimsek was goaltending for Boston Bruins and Mike for Chicago Black Hawks. "I was right in the middle when Johnny and Joe used to discuss the relative abilities of their brothers. If I ever turn to refereeing, I'll have had plenty of experience," he said with a laugh.

The husky defenseman has been in the service since last September, while his side-kick, Lo Presti, is now on the high seas. Last fall he played football for the Coast Guard eleven, and several times changed from his football togs in the afternoon to his hockey suit at night. In the Cutters' first three grid games, Maroosh scored 18 of their 19 points.

As a defenseman for the Hawks a year ago, Johnny came up with five goals and eight assists for 13 points, and he proved himself a valuable part of the Chicago blue line aggregation of Joe Cooper, Earl Seibert, and Art Wiebe. And when the war is over, he will be welcomed back with open arms—with or without his baritone.

Hamilton Says Athletes Make Best Soldiers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 (AP)—Commander Tom Hamilton, head of the Navy's pre-flight physical fitness program, says athletes make the best soldiers, sailors and marines — and therefore athletics should be an important part of the nation's wartime educational system.

Mr. Hamilton spoke at the Maxwell Memorial Football Club's sixth annual dinner after Paul Governali, Columbia forward passer, was feted as the club's "Football Player of 1942."

Commenting on talk of curtailing sports for the duration, the former Annapolis coach said:

"On the contrary this is an opportunity, I think, to prove that this is the kind of training the country needs more than any other."

He cited such former athletes as Admirals Halsey, King, Nimitz, and Brown to show that athletics provide good groundwork for military service.

Governali, who is a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, was the sixth player to receive the Maxwell award. Other winners were Bill Dudley, Virginia; Tom Harmon, Michigan; Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian; Niles Kinnick, Iowa, and Clint Frank, Yale.

Ruffing Pitching In Army—A Tent

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Pvt. Charles Ruffing, who used to be pitcher Red Ruffing of the New York Yankees, tells about his first day in camp:

"A sergeant said to me, 'Ruffing, I understand you can pitch.'

"'That's right,' I answered, and the sergeant said, 'Okay Buddy, see how fast you can pitch this tent.'"

Top Bowlers Compete For Prize Money

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The war caused cancellation of the annual American Bowling Congress this year, but the nation's top keglers won't miss out on the game's biggest money event—with a $4,000 cash prize to the top man in eight games.

The annual Petersen individual classic, with a record entry of 832 bowlers having an average of 185 or better, will begin on Jan. 23 and continue for nine days. While the majority of entries are from midwest cities, all sections of the country will be represented. The previous top entry was 800 in 1940.

Eight Games

Each bowler will roll eight games across 16 alleys, one of the features which has made the classic the most popular event of its type in the country. Three squads, each made up of 32 men, will compete on Jan. 23 and 24. Two squads are scheduled daily the next four days, three on Friday, Jan. 29, and five each on the two closing days, Jan. 30 and 31.

The record score in the 28 years of the classic was the 1,924 scored in 1927 by Dominic De Vito of Chicago. Cass Creigier, of Detroit, a member of the national match team champions, copped first prize in last year's event with an aggregate score of 1,807.

Other Awards

While first prize is the chief attraction, runner-up awards in the classic are tops in bowling events. Second high man will get $2,000 and third prize is $1,000. There will be a total of 166 cash awards. The entire gate will be donated to the Auditorium Theater service men's bowling center, scene of another all-star bowling classic last month.

Connie Schwoegler of Madison, Wis., world's match game champion, won his title in a nine-day tourney at the Auditorium alleys, and in his final 72 games he averaged 217. He is among the entries in the individual classic.

Minor League Baseball Can See Through Haze

By W. G. Bramham
President, National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 13 (AP)—Minor league baseball still can see through the fog of a world in turmoil. Just when or where the boat will land is not so easy to determine at the moment, but the fact remains we are not completely blinded and we are not shedding copius tears. We know the obstacles in the path were created by moves necessary in the prosecution of a war and we accept them as such.

Appreciating that monotony of repetition is something to be avoided, it is difficult to find a more appropriate slogan than the one we adopted a year or so ago. Minor league baseball is going ahead, doing the best it can with what it has available. If there is a better guide to be had, we'll be glad to adopt it.

Big Problems

Manpower and transportation are the two big problems of minor league baseball as we face the 1943 season. We will go just as far as our allotment of each will permit.

It would be foolhardy to think there is a possibility of operating under anything like normal conditions. We know the manpower once available to us is not there now. We know the transportation facilities we once enjoyed are not to be had now.

As to manpower, we will use the players the Government can spare to us from its big job of carrying on the war. As to getting our clubs around to fulfill their schedules, first call goes to the need of equipment as dictated by the Office of Defense Transportation. Some of our leagues may be able to arrange a consolidation of territory that will eliminate any long jumps. We'll get around as best we can after the needs of the armed forces have been served.

No Concessions

There is one point we want distinctly understood. Minor league baseball has not and will not ask any special concessions of the Government. If some of our men—players, officials and other employees—are needed in the service or important industrial plants, that is where they belong. We never have entertained any idea of withholding anything for baseball that should be engaged in restoring peace.

We do feel that baseball, along with some other amusements, has a place in the morale picture, but it holds that place only to the extent that the tools it uses can be spared without impairing the drive to win the war.

We can't tell now how many minor leagues will operate this year. There is no lack of courage among our club operators. Many of them are ready and willing to go if they can get the players and transportation. Those who can operate are aware their task is not an easy one, but they are not shirkers. Those who find it impossible to continue will bow gracefully to a greater cause and return stronger than ever on a better day not so far ahead.

Events Tonight

Basketball

Brown University at M. I. T., 7:30 p. m.

Swimming

Brown University vs. Harvard, J. V. also, at Indoor Athletic Building, 7:30 p. m.

Chicago Bears Place Five Men With All-Stars

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Chicago Bears placed five players on the National Football League's all-star team, selected by a committee of sports writers and announced today.

Guard Danny Fortmann, center Clyde Turner, tackle Lee Artoe, quarterback Sid Luckman and fullback Gary Famiglietti were the Bears honored. The Green Bay Packers placed their great passing duo of end Don Hutson and halfback Cecil Isbell on the team, Hutson being the only unanimous choice of the writers.

Other first team berths were awarded tackle Wilbur Wilkin of Washington, guard Bill Edwards of New York, end Bob Masterson of Washington, and halfback William Dudley of Pittsburgh. Hutson, Wilkin, Fortmann, Turner, Luckman and Isbell were first team selections last year.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

St. Petersburg Had Everything

Looking back on about 10 years of pre-war spring training in the Deep South with the Braves and Red Sox, up and down Florida's Tamiami Trail and along both the East and Gulf Coasts, it seems to me that for all-around, modernistic training conditions, St. Petersburg on Tampa Bay had something on the rest of the field.

The weather, a paramount factor always, was generally as good in St. Petersburg as in any other sector of the citrus belt, and far better than in some spots.

Because of the size of the city, there always were good tourist crowds at workouts and exhibition games, another important factor in the eyes of the magnate.

Good Hotels

The Sunshine City had a number of first class hotels, and the big league club, traveling with 35 or more players and newspapermen, never had difficulty finding an excellent place to stop, by the night or the month. In the evening, in search of relaxation, the players could find a good movie or a bowling alley to eat up the idle hours. Transportation facilities inside the city, or in and out of it, were always good. And believe it or not, this isn't a paid advertisement, although it should be worth one.

Still another factor in favor of St. Petersburg, come to think of it, was its location. Within a short train or bus ride were several other popular spring headquarters of big league clubs, such as Tampa, Clearwater and Sarasota. Still more could be reached by the inland route. The St. Pete trainee, therefore, could always find exhibition rivals. The town for years took care of two teams at the same time, first the Yankees and Braves, with the Cardinals later replacing the Braves.

Yawkey's Favorite

However, the Boston crowd, particularly those who have chased the Red Sox around the Grapefruit League in recent years, will pile up votes for Sarasota, on Florida's Gulf coast. Tom Yawkey will tell you that it was the number one spot on the peninsula, if one considers only the conditioning of a ball club.

Sarasota's climate, its Payne Field, its Sarasota Terrace Hotel and growing community were ideal from the standpoint of the player, although not as satisfactory as a major club would have liked it on the financial end. That is, no St. Petersburg crowds stormed the Payne Field grandstand and bleachers after the Red Sox opened their exhibition schedule. However, to an owner with Mr. Yawkey's bank account, the financial end was incidental.

Another thing about Sarasota: the Red Sox could walk out of the front door of their hotel, across a parking lot and there was the training field. In the cool of the evening the walk down town was about a mile, an after-practice hike which actually helped whip the boys into shape, whether they realized it or not.

Texas Air

Clearwater, Tampa and Orlando were good spring spots. Orlando, away from either coast and approximately in the heart of the State, rarely developed a wind to bother the players. Some of the more southernly towns and cities on the peninsula either were too isolated for exhibition game purposes, were too entertaining for the good of the athletes, or had poor ball parks.

The Dodgers trained one spring in Havana's Tropical Stadium, and after they had moved out the Red Sox and Cincinnati moved in for a series of games. The hotel was great, but the players complained of the intense heat. For climate alone, San Antonio probably is the No. 1 spot. Its Texas air is high and dry, giving you hot days and cool nights.

Unfortunately, the writer has never watched training in California. But the Cubs, White Sox and Pirates went West for years, which seemed like a good idea for a young man in the spring.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results January 12

East

Pittsburgh 44, Carnegie Tech 38.
Panzer 59, Paterson (N. J.) Teach. 45.
Allegheny 56, Grove City 52.
Rider 41, Upsala 32.
Middlebury 34, Union 33.
Albright 71, Franklin Marshall 42.
St. Michael's 45, Vermont 43.
R. I. State 106, North Eastern 64.

South

Tulane 29, Mississippi State 37.
South Carolina 43, Georgia 35.
George Washington 34, North Carolina 33.
Wofford 42, High Point 28.
William and Mary 40, U. of Richmond 27.
Hampden-Sydney 55, Bridgewater 29.
U. of Virginia 35, Washington and Lee 34.
Davidson (N. C.) 59, Guilford 27.
Wake Forest 71, Clemson 56.
Naval Training Station 55, Appalachian (N. C.) Teachers 40.

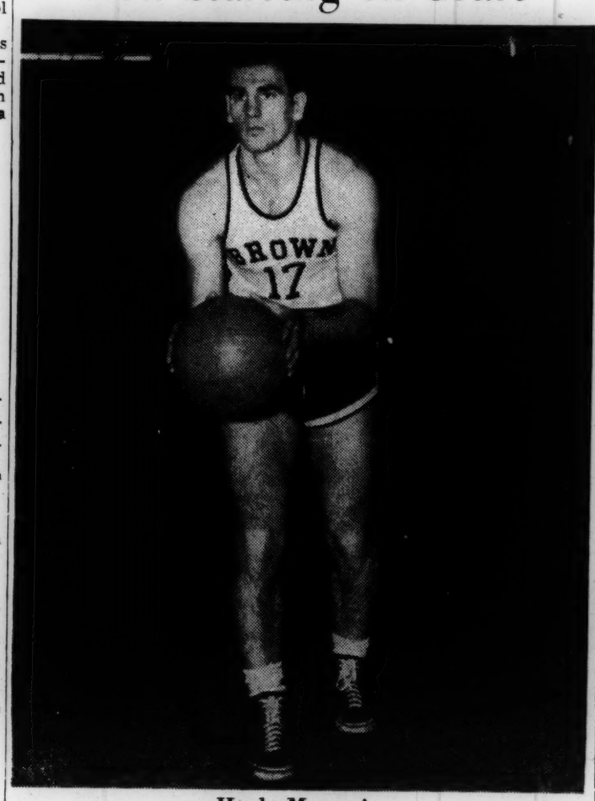
Midwest

Muskingum 45, Marietta 43.
Ohio 58, Xavier 53 (overtime).
Iowa Navy Pre-Flight Officer 59, Iowa Wesleyan 34.
Wabash 61, Butler 34.
Manchester 40, Ball State 32.
Huntington 63, Taylor 44.
York (Neb.) 56, Hastings 39.
Olathe (Kan.) Naval Base 46, Washington (St. Louis) 33.
Monmouth 45, Augustana (Ill.) 44.
South Dakota State 47, Northern Normal 38.
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 37, Warrensburg Teachers 23
Loras 40, Platteville (Wis.) Teachers 27.
Valparaiso (Ind.) 43, Elmhurst 34.
Glenview Naval Air Station 46, Illinois Tech 22.
Wittenberg 70, Dayton 49.
St. Johns (Minn.) 44, Augsburg 43.
Carleton 34, St. Olaf 33.
Doane 59, Nebraska Wesleyan 43.
Schooleys 46, Missouri Valley 37.
Simpson 42, Penn (Iowa) 31.
U of Cincinnati 54, Miami 44.
Bowling Green (Ohio) 40, Findlay 23.
Westminster (Mo.) 31, Missouri Mines 29.
Ohio Wesleyan 63, Heidelberg 48.
Denison 44, Kenyon (Ohio) 39.

Southwest

Texas Tech 54, Hardin-Simmons 33.
West Texas State 57, New Mexico 46.

Now Starring on Court



Hank Margarita

All-America timber with the Brown University football team this past fall, Margarita currently is a key figure with the Bruin basketball varsity. Hank and his mates engage M. I. T. this evening in the Tech Hangar.

New York Giants Turn Back Clock At Lakewood, N. J.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—They turned back the clock with the announcement the New York Giants would do their spring training at Lakewood, N. J., the same site the club used in 1895.

But hold onto your mustache cup, Grandpa, that's only part of the story. They are going to bring the tally-ho out again, too.

The Lakewood delegation which completed the arrangement with the Giants yesterday said that the two miles between the former John D. Rockefeller estate and the players' hotel would be negotiated by tally-ho and a team of horses.

A diamond will be laid out on the fairway of the first hole on what was once the private links of the oil magnate.

Sports Around the Hub

Three Red Sox Are All-Stars

More honors for that highly-regarded Red Sox trio—Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky and Tex Hughson. The annual Sporting News all-star team, picked by members of the Baseball Writers' Association, has Williams planted in left field, next to Joe Di Maggio and Enos Slaughter; Pesky at short in the infield with Mize, Gordon and Hack; and Hughson on the mound with Mort Cooper and Bonham. The catcher is Brooklyn's Mickey Owen.

Pesky and Hughson were the only freshman players picked, and for Williams it was appearance No. 4. Di Maggio, by the way, appeared for the sixth straight time, which is as it should be. If brother Dominic had more power at the plate, however, the sailing might not be so smooth for big Joe.

* * *

The Brown basketball varsity, which engages M. I. T. here this evening, has only one victory in six starts this season; but the Bruin publicity man points out that the boys have only a six-point-a-game deficit on an average, proving that they were in every one of those contests. Captain and star of the Providence quintet is George Delaney, a Newtonville boy. Hank Margarita of gridiron fame also stars.

* * *

Chief news from the Boston Olympics this week concerns the return to action this week end of Gerry Desrosiers, the veteran wing and former Boston University hockey captain who has been sidelined for more than two months. Coach Hago Harrington plans to send Gerry back to his old post on the second line with Jerry Bauer and Bob Jeremiah as the 'Pics prepare to face the challenge of the strong Coast Guard aggregation from Baltimore.

* * *

The Olympics will have their hands full to keep their present three-game winning streak alive against the Coast Guard Friday night and Sunday afternoon. The Cutters boast many former stars in their line-up, including Art Coulter of New York Rangers, Johnny Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks, Hub Nelson of Minneapolis, and Bob Dill of Springfield.

* * *

The Harvard hockey varsity, which ran up an impressive 13-2 count on University of New Hampshire yesterday afternoon on the Skating Club rink in Brighton, goes against stouter opposition tomorrow evening in the Dartmouth six, also on the Brighton ice surface. The Big Green team of a year ago, which won 22 of its 24 games, was broken up by graduation, but the present six proved that it has something when it swamped the B. C. Eagles at the Arena last evening, 14-2.

* * *

Although the Crimson and Green are members of the Pentagonal League, tomorrow's contest will not count in the standing. The league dates bring the two together at Hanover Feb. 6 and at the Skating Club Feb. 20. Harvard, incidentally, has won seven straight this winter and expects to erase the memory of those two Dartmouth defeats of a year ago.

* * *

Briefs . . . Rhode Island State's amazing Rhode Island State Rams ran up an unbelievable 106-64 score on Northeastern at Kingston, with seven men tallying 10 or more points. Co-Capt. Earl Shannon of the Rams dropped in 24 points, despite the fact that Coach Frank Keaney removed his regulars shortly after the start of the second period . . . Brown's swimmers go against Harvard this evening at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge . . . Bobby Feller, now a chief specialist in gunnery with the Navy, will marry Virginia Winther of Waukegan, Ill., on Saturday.

* * *

No news as this went to press on the Braves' spring training site . . . Eddie Collins says that arrangements are being made—and are nearly completed—for housing the Red Sox during their training period at Tufts. The club will probably stay in the Hub, not far from Fenway Park . . . Bowdoin's swimming varsity opened with a 48-27 triumph over M. I. T. yesterday . . . The Bruin-Chicago game, scheduled to start at the new 8:15 time, didn't get going until about 8:30 because of the speaking, as part of the Red Cross program.

RESTAURANTS

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	633,281
1943 volume to date	5,502,287
1942 volume to date	5,224,170

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Tuesday	41.9	Prev day	42.0
M'th ago	40.2	Year ago	38.3
'42-3 high	42.0	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abr&Str 3½e	1	36½	36½	36½	+3
Adams E .45e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— 1/8
Addressog (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— 1/8
Air Reduct 1a	17	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	182	4¼	3¾	4	+ ¼
Allegheny Corp	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
AllegpfS30ww	15	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Alleg Lud (2e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
Allied St .15g	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
Allis-C M (1)	8	6⅞	6⅝	26⅝	— 1/8
Alpha PC 1½e	1	18½	18⅝	18⅝	+ 3/8
Amal Leather	1	1	⅞	⅞	— 1/8
Amerada Pet 2	2	69¼	69	69	
Am A Ch 1 20a	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Am Airl 1½e	1	5 4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¾
Am Bk N .10g	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— 1/8
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47¼	47	47¼	
AmBrSh 1.70e	9	30½	30½	29½	— ½
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	130	130	
Am Cable & R	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Can (3)	2	74	73¼	74	+1
Am Can pf (7)	1	1 5	174¼	175	+2
Am Car & Fdy	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Am C F pf 7	5	65½	65½	65½	
Am Ch&C (2)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
AmCSug 2½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
AmCS5%pf6	1	99	98½	98½	— ½
Am Distill	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Am Encau Th	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1/8
Am Export (2)	1	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
Am & For Pow	21	2	1⅞	2	
AmFP6pf1.80e	2	41½	41	41½	+ ¾
AmFP72 .70e	9	7½	47½	7½	
Am & F P 2pf	12	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Am-H S S 3	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— 3/8
Am Hide&Lea	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Home 2 40	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
Am Internat'l	10	5	5	5	
Am Locomotive	3	8⅛	8	8	— 1/8
Am Metal 1½e	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Met (1a)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Rad & St	32	1	1	1	
Am Rolling 6pf	26	22	20⅜	21⅝	+1¼
Am P&L S6pf	35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L S5pf	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Sm St.30e	25	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	142	1	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rlty pf4½	2	7⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— 3/8
Am Ship B 3e	1	27⅜	27	27⅜	
Am Smelt 2a	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
Am S&R pf 7	1	146¾	146	146	
Am Stl F (2)	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1.40g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Stove 1 20	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Sug 1.20g	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	15	133⅞	133¼	133¾	— ¼
Am Tob (3)	5	45⅝	45	45	
Am Tob B (3)	0	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	22	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Visc ½g	8	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am Visc pf(5)		116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	20	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	3	58½	58	58	+1
Am Zinc L&S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	38	25½	25⅛	25	+ ⅛
AnacowW 1½e	2	5	5	25	— ½
Arch-D-M (2)	2	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅞
Andes Cop (1)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	
Armour Ill	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/8
Arm Ill pr pf	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¾
Arm Ck 1 35e	3	31	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds	21	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
As Inv pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Atchison 11.2g	11	45¾	45⅜	45½	+ ¼
Atl G&W I 3e	1	19	19	19	+1
At T&SF pf 5	1	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— 3/8
Atl Coast (2e)	13	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅝
AtlasPow 3½e	2	54½	54½	54½	+2
Atlas P pf (5)	1	115	116	115	+2
Avia Cp ¼e	21	¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loc pf 1e	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Balt & Ohio	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	7	6	6	6⅛	+ 3/8
Bang & Ar pf	1	39¾	38¾	39	+ ¾
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Barker Br ½e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾	1	33	31½	33	+1
Barnsdall 60	23	12½	12⅛	12½	— 3/8
Bath Ir Wk 2e	7	14	14	14	
Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
Beld-Hem .80	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Bell Airc (2e)	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
Ben Avia 3¾e	15	4½	4¼	4¼	— 3/8
Benef IL 1½e	1	14⅛	14	14	
BestFoods .60	5	9½	9½	9½	— 1/8
Best Co 1.60a	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	26	57⅜	67⅛	57⅜	+ ¾
Beth Stl pf 7	3	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Bigelow-S (2)	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Blaw-Kno .35e	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ 3/8
Bloom'd .20g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Boeing Air 1e	3	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Bohn Al&Br 3e	8	42	41⅛	42	+ ½
BonAmi B2½	2	40½	39	40½	+1½
BordenCo1 40e	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	6	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ ⅜
Bridg'p B (1)	3	9½	9¼	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2	7	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Str 3	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
BristolM1.90e	1	38⅝	38⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
Bkly & O Tran	6	¾	¾	¾	
Bklv U Gas ½e	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe(2)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Brunsw'k-B 1	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
Bucyrus-E ½e	01	7	7	7	
Budd Mfg	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Wh (1e)	14	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Bullard 2½e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Burl M 1.40a	7	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
Burl pf (2½)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
Burr Addl(.60)	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Bush Terminal	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Bush TB 2¼e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Butte Cop ½e	4	3½	3½	3½	
But'r B .60e	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
Butler pf 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	
Byers (AM)	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k	1	74½	74	74½	+1¾
Byron Jk 1¼e	4	15⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Callahan Z-Lo	6	3¾	3½	3¾	
Cal & Hecla 1	5	6¾	6½	3¾	
Calif Pk 1½2	5	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
Canada Dr .60	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pac	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Caro C&O (5)	2	86	85¾	86	
Case (J I) 7e	3	78¾	78	78¾	— 1/8
Caterpil Tr (2)	11	41¼	40½	40½	— ⅞
Celanese (2)	16	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
Celan 7pf (7)	30	97	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121	120½	120½	— ½
Celotex Cp ½	22	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Cent Ag 2½a	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Cent Fdy .10g	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cent I Lpf4½z	1	99	99	99	
Cent RR NJ	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
Century Rib M	3	3½	3¼	3½	
Cerro de P (4)	5	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ¼
Cert-teed Prpd	6	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	4	24¾	24	24¼	— ⅛
Checker Cab	2	9½	8½	9½	+1⅞
Ches & Ohio3a	12	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Chi&EIA.59g	10	8½	8	8½	
Chi Gr West	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf1¼e	11	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail ½pe	5	7⅛	7	7	
Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37	37	37	
Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Chi Yel Cab 1	6	12	12	12	+ ½
Childs Co	21	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	21	68¾	68	68	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	5	10½	10¼	10½	
City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Clark Eq (3)	2	33¾	33	33¾	— ¼
Cleve G B 2e	3	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
Climax 1.20a	5	39⅛	39	39	— ½
Cluett P 2¼e	2	34	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	5	90	89	90	+ ¼
Coca Cola A 3	3	89⅜	89	89⅜	— ⅜
Colgate P ½a	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Collins & A	1	17½	17½	17½	
Collins&Apf 5	1	108	108	108	
Col Fuel 1½e	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Col Br A 1½e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Col G&E .10g	41	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Col G&EpfA 6	3	43¾	43½	43⅝	
Colum Pic ½e	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Colum Ppf2¾	3	31	31	31	+ ½
Col Carb 4¼e	2	79⅞	79½	79⅞	—2⅛
Coml Credit 3	7	25⅞	25⅝	5¾	
Coml Inv Tr 3	13	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Colm Solv .60e	32	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
Com'th&South	76	¾	⅝	¾	+ 1/16
Com & Sou pf	7	39¾	39	39¾	+1⅛
Comw Ed.25g	35	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Conde N 40e	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
Consol-N (1a)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Cons Cig 1½e	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
ConsC rnpfs½	1	91	91	91	
Cons Cop 45e	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Cons Ed(1.60)	21	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Cons Ed pf (5)	2	92¾	92⅝	92¾	— ⅛
Consol Oil ½	118	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Con Pw pf 4½z	1	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ¾
Container 1½e	31	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½g	26	4½	4½	4½	
Cont Can 1¼e	2	8	7½	8	+ ½
ContDiam .65e	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	2	41⅞	2	— ⅛
Cont Mot .55e	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Cont O Del (1)	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cop'weld S .80	14	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
CornEx(2.40)	1	9	81½	81½	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	55¾	55⅝	53¼	+ ⅜
Crane Co (1e)	13	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Crane cv pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	
Cr of Wh 2½g	1	18	18	18	
Crown Zel (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	1	82	81½	81¼	— ¼
Crucible Stl 2e	16	53⅛	52½	53	+ ¾
Crucible pf (5)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Cub-Am S ¾ae	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Curtis Publish	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Curtis Ppf	1	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
Cur ppf1.60e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Curtiss W (1e)	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Curtiss-WA 2e	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-H 1¾ae	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
DavegaS (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Davison C .60e	75	14½	13½	14	+ ½
Decca Rec .60a	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Deere 1.35e	5	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	8	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack&W	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Den&RioGW pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 12
Det Ed .30g	11	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Diam Mat 1½	5	26½	26¼	6¼	— ¼
Diam M pf 1½	4	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Diam T M 1e	2	9⅛	9	9	
Dix-Vor A2½	1	40	40	40	+1
Doehler D1½e	8	45¾	45⅜	25¾	
Dome M .40g	27	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	2	58⅛	58½	58⅛	
DresserM 1½e	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
du Pont 4¼e	5	135½	134¼	134¼	— ¼
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	117⅞	117½	117⅞	— ⅝
East Air Lines	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
East Roll Mill	3	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
Eastman (5)	4	149¾	149	149	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Edis Bros .80a	3	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	
Ed&Mus .06g	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
El Auto 2½e	8	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	9	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
El P&L S6 pf	3	30½	30¼	30½	+1
El P&L $7 pf	7	33⅜	33	33	
El Paso G 2.40	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Endi-John 3	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Serv	14	3⅜	3	3	
Eng PS S6pf 6	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅜	¼	¼	
Erie RR (1e)	4	6½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
EurekaVC .10e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Erie RR cv 1e	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A5	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
Ex-Cello 2.60	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Fajardo Sug 2	2	21¼	22¼	22¼	
Fed L&T 1¾e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fed Min & S 4	6	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Fed M T (.40)	1	5½	5½	5½	
Ferro Enam	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Fed D St .45g	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Firest Tr ½g	10	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Firestone pf 6	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+1⅜
First NSt 2½g	3	52¼	52	52	
Flintkote .90e	11	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Florence 2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	2	4	4	4	
Follansbee pf5	1	33	31½	33	+1½
Food-Ma 1¾ae	3	40½	40½	40½	
Foster Wheeler	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
Foster 6 1½	1	17	17	17	
Francisco Sug	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
Fruehaufpf(5)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
Freeport S (2)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gabriel .10e	2	3¼	2¼	2¼	
Gair pf 1.20	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Gair Robt ¼e	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gamewell (3e)	1	20¼	20	20	
Gar Wood ½g	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	9	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Bak .15g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Bronze	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	12	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	12	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	1	78	77	78	+1½
Gen Elec 1.40	26	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
GenFood1.70e	3	34½	34	34	— ¼
Gen G & El A	34	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cvpf	1	106¾	105	106¾	+1¾
Gen Motors (2)	57	45	44⅞	45	
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	129	129	129	—1
Gen Prec (1)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Pr I .30e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
Gen P Ink pf 6	1	104	103¾	103¾	—1
Gen Real&Ut	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	3	15⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Gen St pf(6k)	30	66	64	66	+2½
Gen Tel(1.60)	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Gillette (.45e)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gimbel Bros	6	6	6	6	
Glidden .30g	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Glid cv pf 2¼	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1¼
Gobel (Adolf)	4	⅝	½	½	
Goebel Bw .20	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	12	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	3	84½	84¼	84½	
Good'vTR1¼e	14	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
Goth Hos ¼e	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige	25	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Granby .60a	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Granite C .35e	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Grant (1.40a)	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
Gt N I O ct 2e	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt Nor pf (2e)	11	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	140	140	140	+1
Green HL (2a)	10	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	12	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Greyh'd pf .55	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 12
GrumAirc1½e	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Gulf Mob&Oh	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
GulfMpf 2½e	1	27¼	27¼	7¼	+ ¼
Hack pf A 1¾	1	36	36	36	— ¾
Hall Print 1a	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
Harb-W 1¾e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Hazel Atlas 5	2	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¼
Heime 1¼g	4	58	57⅜	58	+ ½
Hercules (1)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
Hershey C (3)	5	50	50	50	—1
Hercul P 2½e	1	74	74	74	
Holland F (2)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Hollander (1a)	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Homestake	46	34¼	33	34	+1¼
Hou-Her A 2½	1	36½	36½	36½	
Houston Oil	13	4½	4½	4½	
Hudson & Man	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Hudson&M pf	4	53⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
Hudson B (h2)	12	23	23¼	23	
Hudson Motor	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Hupp Motor	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Ill Cen L L 4	2	37½	37	37	— ½
Indian Refin	20	12¾	11⅞	12	— ¾
Indus Rayon 2a	7	35	34½	35	+ ½
Ind P&L .30g	5	13¼	13	13¼	
InlandSt 4¾e	2	63½	63¾	63½	+ ¼
Inspir Cop 1	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Interlake ½e	24	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
Int Harv pf 7	1	163	163	163	+ ½
Int Hydro El A	6	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	110	11⅛	10⅜	10¾	+ ½
Int Min'is ½e	31	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
Int Min'ls pf 4	10	8	55¼	58	+2½
Int Mining¼ag	10	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can 2	18	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	
Int Nick pf(7)	1	134½	134½	134½	— ½
Int Paper Co	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Int Paper pf 5	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Int Ry C A pf	1	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	74	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Int T&T pf ct	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Int Dpt S ¼ag	5	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
Intertype (1e)	3	11	11	11	+ ⅜
Jewel T 1.60	2	27	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Johns-M 2¼e	15	71½	71¼	71½	+ ¼
Jon&L St ½gg	19	20¾	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg (.90e)	5	51½	51½	1/2	
Kayser (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
Kan City Sou	33	5½	5⅜	5½	
KanC So pf 2e	1	20	20	20	—1
Kaufman pf(5)	1	84½	83½	84½	+1¼
Kennecott (3e)	26	29¼	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
Kimb-Clk 1a	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Kinney (GR)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Kresge 1.15e	3	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Kress SH 1.60	4	44	43¾	4	+ ¼
Kroger Groc 2	7	27½	27	27	+ ⅜
Laclede Gas pf	1	37½	37½	37½	
Lambert (1½)	1	1⅞	1⅞	17¾	
LaneBryant 1a	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Lee R&T ¾ag	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Lehigh V Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	3	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Lehn&F 1.40	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Cp (1)	2	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ½
LaneBryant 1a	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Lee R&T ¾ag	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Lehigh V Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	3	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Lehn&F 1.40	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Cp (1)	2	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ½
Lib-O-F G (1)	3	31¾	31½	31½	
Lib. McN .45e	28	5½	5⅜	5½	
Lig&Myers 3a	2	67	67	67	
Lig&My B 3a	6	68¾	68	68¼	— ½
Lockheed A 2e	13	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Lou & Nash 7e	2	61	60½	61	+1
Mack Truck 3e	5	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—

Self-Selection Service on Way, Retailers Told

NEW YORK (AP)—To overcome the shortage of help retail stores will be forced to institute "self-selection" service within six months, the wartime convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association was told.

Franklin Lamb, President of the Printasign Corp., of Chicago, said "self-service" stores were out of the question, but that "self-selection" was the next best step.

Picturing the department store of next summer, Mr. Lamb said articles would be well displayed with a sign reading:

"Please select the style you want and ask a salesgirl for your size."

He said such a streamlined method of selling goods was the only plausible solution to the manpower and womanpower shortage of clerks which was near at hand, and that this method would probably please both store owner and customer alike.

Dr. Merle Fainsod, Director of the retail, trade and services division of the Office of Price Administration, told delegates that the OPA did not plan "any basic retreat" from its present program.

In a special meeting of the National Association of Retail Secretaries, Mr. Fainsod warned that the change of price administrators in Washington was no indication that there would be any laxity of price control.

Mr. Fainsod said 35 per cent of all foodstuffs now went to waste under OPA's marginal control system and that by the end of the month most food items would be so controlled.

He said that OPA had simplified the system of marginal control and soon would extend it to items other than foodstuffs.

J. D. Runkle, General Manager of Crowley, Milner and Company of Detroit, said that one of the dangers in business today was the habit of "generalizing" freely from one situation to another.

"A true merchant," said Mr. Runkle, "never forgets that he is in business to buy and sell goods and he always has plenty. Dollars to doughnuts, the best stores in each city have the best assortments—that's why they're the best stores."

Heads Counselors

Curtis Wilshire Studios

A. C. Galbraith

Appointed manager of employee counseling for all plants of the Douglas Aircraft Co. Mr. Galbraith formerly was vice-president of Union Oil Co. He has relinquished his partnership in Galbraith & Wells, personnel management counselors of Los Angeles, and will devote his entire time to his new job.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Recent information regarding the increase in Germany's clearing debt and other expenditures in occupied countries helps to provide a fairly reliable estimate as to the financial help which European countries occupied by or "allied with" the Axis powers are giving to the enemy. Since, however, German occupation of unoccupied France occurred just after these statistics were worked out, the financial consequences of that move are not here included.

Germany's total war effort is based upon its own resources and those of the annexed territories, the contributions from allied and occupied countries and the war expenditure of Germany's allies. Regarding Germany itself, reliable statistics are only available to the end of June, 1942, but since the general rate of expenditure has been more or less the same for many months past there should be little difficulty in establishing reliable estimates to a much more recent date.

Up to last June, the total ordinary revenue of the Reich, from taxation and administrative income was about RM 35,000,000,000 a year and its net borrowings about RM 55,000,000,000, making a total of RM 90,000,000,000.

On the assumption that civilian expenditure was about RM 70,000,000,000 and the sums necessary for allowances and pensions to service men's dependents, for covering air-raid damage and evacuation expenses, etc., were somewhat less than another RM 10,000,000,000, it is seen that more than RM 70,000,000,000 was available for military expenditure.

Allied Contributions

Contributions from countries allied to the Reich have been made up almost entirely of credits in the form of services or goods. They are to be traced in Germany's heavy clearing debts.

The enormous size of these debts (in comparison with the financial strength of the countries concerned led long ago to complaints and to attempts to get Germany to reduce them by corresponding exports to these countries.

But little has been done along these lines, in fact, Reichsbank officials tried a few months ago to persuade the financial leaders of the countries concerned to such clearing debts were the best possible assets and would be quickly redemmed by the Reich once Russia had been conquered and the resources of the British Empire brought under German control.

But Axis reverses both in Russia and North Africa have caused such hopes to recede far into the background and replaced them by fears of coming confusion and collapse on the part of the officials of the National Banks of the countries affected.

Some idea as to how Germany's clearing debts are increasing may be seen from the following estimates:

Country	Balance at June 30, 1941	Balance at June 30, 1942	Increase during year	Present annual rate of increase
	Million Reichsmarks			
Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia	885	1,400	515	420
Slovakia	100	245	145	160
Holland	700	1,695	995	1,350
Belgium	160	960	800	1,600
France (Occupied, calculated before Hitler's move into Unoccupied France)		1,500	1,500	1,000

Clearing debts are also outstanding in the case of certain neutral countries, e. g.

Switzerland	150	400	250	250
Spain	100	300	100	100

In the case of other neutral countries, like Turkey and Sweden, it is generally believed that either the balances are small or that the clearing has been balanced artificially. It appears that one of the few countries where the clearing balance is favorable, not unfavorable, to Germany is that of Finland, in which case it is placed at RM100,000,000, at June 30, 1942, and estimated to increase at an annual rate of RM75,000,000.

From all these figures, one gets an estimated balance against Germany of RM9,175,000,000, as at June 30, last, and an annual increase at present rates of RM6,-405,000,000. In all these calculations, Italy has been excluded, though it is safe to assume that Germany's balances toward that country would not appreciably affect these estimates.

The various annexed countries also have to pay war indemnities to Germany, which at the present rates of expenditure amount in the various cases to: France RM7,000,-000,000, Belgium RM1,200,000,000, Holland RM1,600,000,000, Denmark RM260,000,000, Norway RM1,000,-000,000, Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia RM300,000,000, etc., making a total of RM12,685,000,000.

Whether Germany uses the total amounts of these indemnities in all cases to increase its war effort it is impossible to tell, e. g. Portions of them may be used to acquire ownership of important enterprises in those countries, such as the purchase of shares of Suez Canal and Skoda Works, but it is assumed that the amounts so applied are comparatively small in proportion to the total sum.

The annual war expenditure of Germany's allies in Europe, based upon budget and other estimates, is somewhat as follows:

	RM Millions
Italy	10,500
Hungary	1,200
Rumania	1,000
Bulgaria	300
Slovakia	45
Croatia	150
Finland	1,000
Total	14,195

Expenditures Increase

The war expenditure of the Axis powers in Europe, if it continues at present rates, will be increased by 32 per cent during the year, starting from July 1, 1942. But it is obvious that this is not the percentage increase in the enemy's military strength, seeing that in the meantime there have been rising costs of production and quite an appreciable amount has had to be applied to expenditure for defensive purposes in Norway, France, the Netherlands and since the Allies victories in North Africa, also in Italy and the Balkans. Replacements made necessary by R. A. F. raids, etc., also involve payments which do not increase the Axis powers fighting strength.

Apart from these "legitimate" methods of increasing their war efforts, the Axis powers and their allies have resorted to many artful strategems whereby to supplement their resources, particularly their foreign exchange reserves.

The latest such dodge—recently exposed by the British and Dutch Governments—has been the offer by the German authorities of exit permits to persons living in occupied territories. But the cost for each such permit was fixed at about $25,000 and payable in foreign currencies, such as the Swiss which are not under control of the United Nations. The Dutch Government, it is reported, was recently approached with a tentative offer to "buy out" 500 Dutchmen for a payment of 5,000,000 Swiss francs, to be made through a Swiss bank.

Such blackmail has, however, been flatly condemned since it not only means a breach in the financial blockade of Germany, but would also only lead to an encouragement of such methods and result in the people who were intended to be benefitted being still further blackmailed. Firms engaged in this kind of traffic have also been blacklisted by the United Nations as agents of the German authorities.

Pullman Co. Reports Net Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported net operating loss of $454,921 for November against loss of $256,361 in November, 1941. Net operating income for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 was $6,432,781 compared with $1,369,946 in the same 1941 months.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6	7½
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	8⅞
American Hardware Co	22½	24½
American Manufacturing	25¼	28¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅝	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	67¾	..
Appleton Company	32½	35¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	110	..
Apolied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	40¼	..
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	15¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19¼	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	10⅞	12
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33⅛	38½
Brown Co	1.50	1.80
Brown Co pf	25¼	27¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅝	5⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manfac	25¾	28¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅜	14
Crowell-Collier Pb Co	16½	18½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21	23½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23⅜	25⅜
Draper Corporation	59	63
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅝	15
Eastern Corporation	4⅝	5⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18¼	20
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅜	12
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	39¾	43
Fruit of the Loom	12⅜	14⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	10⅝	12
General Machinery	23	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	10⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	27	30
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76¼	80¼
Graton & Knight Co pr2pf	26¼	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	27½	29½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	50¾	.....
Greenfield T&D 01.50 cv pf	12½	.....
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7⅞	9⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13¼	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25¾
Hooker Electric Comm	23¾	25¾
International Michine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	22	..
Kendall Company	6⅞	8⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅞	17⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	27¼	29¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	18⅜	20¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	40¾	43½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92½	96½
Marathon Paper Mills	36	39
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50	53¼
Merck & Co	29	31¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	20¾	23¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	60¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	15½	18⅛
Millers Falls Company	8½	10
Missouri-ansas Pipe Line	4⅞	5½
Nashawena Mills	17⅝	19½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	48	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	19⅞	21⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	53¾	58½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	18⅞	21
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	6½	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	47¼	50¾
Newmarket Manufac oC	40¾	43½
Nicholson File Company	31¾	..
Nonquitt Hills	25	28¼
Ohio Finance	10⅝	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	32¾	35¾
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	107
Quincy Bkt Cold Stor & W	31⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	70¾	70¾
Quisset Mill	44¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	3⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19⅞	21⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21¼	23¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	45¾
Sanford Mills	23⅞	26⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	25¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Ine	48¾	51¼
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Ine	2¼	2⅞
United Elastic Corp	9⅜	10⅜
U S Envelope Company	54¾	58½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	103¼	108½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	23¾	26¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	19¾	22
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅝	12
Warren Bros Class B	24¾	27¼
Warren Bros Class C	6⅞	7⅞
West Point Manufacturing	39¼	41¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	13⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy Pl	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone V G&E	4	1965	109	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	108	108
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¼	1963	97	99
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104	105½
Savannah P&Pr	5	1955	106	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105½	..
St Joseph PLM & P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	102¼	106¼
Arkansas Pow Lt $7 pf	89¾	93¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¼	102½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	74¾	77¾
Central Pwr & Lt 7 pf	104¼	108¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	83	86½
General Water G & E $3 pf	30¼	32¼
Houston Lt & Power	46	48½
Jamaica Water Supply	22¾	25
Jamaica Wtr Sup $5 pf A	100¾	104
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	83¾	87¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	92¼	96¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr2$ pf	92¼	96¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¼	114¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	73⅜	81⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co	25¼	27½
No States Power Del 5 pf	107¼	111¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	42	45
No States Power Del 7 pf	47	50
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107½	111½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107¼	111¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74¼	77¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	79¼	82¼
Public Service Ind	12⅜	14¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	95	98¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	97¼	100¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	82¾	86
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	91¼	94¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	10⅞	11⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	15½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	116½
Tampa Electric Co	19	21
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93⅜	97¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	92¾	96¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13	14⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	15¾
Beverly Gas Co	24¾	28
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102	107
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112	117
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	78	..
Conn Light & Power	30	32¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	17½	18¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1½
Fall River Gas Works	19½	21⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	29½
Green Mountain Power pf	36¾	40¾
Hartford Electric Light	45¾	48¾
Haverhill Electric	20¾	23½
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10⅜
Holyoke Water Power	14⅞	16¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	24¾	27½
Lowell Electric Light	23¾	32
Lynn Gas & Electric	56¾	60½
Mass Power & Light pf	10⅛	11⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	25	26⅞
*Narragansett Elec pf	52½	55½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26¾	28¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	50¾	54
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47⅞	50½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	85	10½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅝	9½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	13⅝	15
Providence Gas	7⅞	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	102	107
R I Pub Serv pf	28¼	30½
Rockland Light & Power	51½	63¾
Springfield Gas Light	127⅞	134⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	93½	..
Western Mass Companies	17⅝	19

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16⅝	17⅞
Bank of New York (14)	291	301
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38½	40½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	63¼	67¼
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	76½	79½
Chase National (1.40)	29½	30⅝
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	39	41
Commercial (8)	171	179
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	13⅝	14⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	38½	39½
Empire Trst (3)	47¼	50¼
First National (80)	1190	1220
Guaranty Trust (12)	244	249
Irving Trst (.60)	11¼	12¼
Kings County (80)	1175	1225
Lawyers Trst (1)	23	26
Manufacturers Trust (2)	35½	37½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	28¼	29¼
New York Trust (3½)	73¾	76¾
Public (1½)	27⅝	29⅛
Title Guaranty & Trust	3⅛	3⅜
United States (60a)	1055	1095

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	39¼	41¼
Merchants National (12)	310	330
‡New England Trust (30)	†400	..
National Rockland (2)	39½	44
National Shawmut (1)	19	20⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	116	123
†State Street Trust (8)	230	245
United States Trust pf (.80)	7¼	8½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13¼	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	45	50

†Capital stocq must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisel.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	35	37
Continental Illinois (4)	79½	83½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	37	39

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetnas Casualty (4a)	139	144
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50⅜	52⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30⅛	31⅝
Agricultural (3a)	66½	69½
American Alliance (1a)	20⅛	21⅝
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅝
American Insurance Newk (1½a)	13¾	14¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	47⅛	49⅞
American Reserve	10⅞	11⅞
American Surety (2½)	52⅜	54⅞
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅞
Bankers&Ship (4¼e)	70	73
Boston (16a)	532	552
Camden Fire (1)	19½	20⅝
City of New York (½g)	16⅜	18¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	28⅛	30⅛
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36	38
Federal (1.40)	39½	41½
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	57¼	59¼
Firemans Fund (8F) (3)	73	76
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅝	10⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	29½
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	45½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1a)	16⅜	17⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	38½	40½
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10
Great American Insurance (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	24	25¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	92⅞	95⅞
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20a)	*28¾	30¼
Homestead	13⅝	15¼
Insurance Co North A (2½)	71	73¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	30¾	33¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8¼
Maryland Casualty	3⅝	4⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	65½	68½
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7⅞
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	43¼	46¾
National Fire (2)	56¼	58¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	8⅝
National Union (3a)	164½	169½
New Amsterdam Casualty (.975e)	22⅝	23⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	30	32
New Hampshire (1.60a)	41¼	43¼
New York Fire (.80)	12⅞	14¼
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	3⅜	4¼
Northern (3a)	85	89
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	40⅞	42⅞
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅝	33⅝
Rein Cor New York (.075e)	4⅝	5⅝
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Revere Fire Insurance (1.20a)	21⅝	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	262	270
Seaboard Surety (1.08e)	43¾	45⅞
Security 1.40)	35¾	37¾
Springfield (4½a)	120½	124½
Standard Accident	57	60¾
Travelers (16)	421	431
U S Fid & Guar (1a)	30⅛	31⅞
U S Fire (2)	48	50
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	80	84
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	33¾

a-Also extra or extras. g-Declared or paid so far this year. e-Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fnd Inc	2.23	2.44
Amerex Holding	16.375	17.875
American Business Shares	2.56	2.81
Axe Houghton Fnd	10.26	11.03
Bond Inv Tr of America	94.76	99.71
Boston Fund	13.45	14.46
Broad Street Investing	20.73	22.41
Bullock Fund	11.79	12.93
Canadian Investment Fund	2.80	3.40
Century Shares Trust	25.04	26.92
Christiana Securities Co	2130.00	2250.00
Commodity Corp	8.68	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.75	31.50
Dividend Shares	1.02	1.13
Eaton & Howard BalancedFd	16.73	17.77
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.92	10.54
Equitable Invest Corp	22.98	24.71
Equity Corp $3 pf	22.25	23.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.32	15.42
Fund Investors Ine	16.30	17.86
General Capital	26.21	28.18
General Investors Trust	4.08	4.40
Incorporated Investors Tr	14.75	15.86
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.72	.80
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keyston Custodian Funds		
B—1 .... 20.30	S—1	23.42
B—2 .... 25.65	S—2	11.75
B—3 .... 16.80	S—3	8.58
B—4 .... 8.77	S—4	11.16
K—1 14.43	K—2	12.98
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	78.40	78.40
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	32.40	32.40
Maryland Fund	3.10	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	17.07	18.35
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	8.20	8.90
Mutual Invest	1.05	1.15
New England Fund	10.32	11.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.00	14.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam Fund	11.40	12.39
Quarterly Income Shares	4.45	5.30
Railway & Light Sec	7.625	9.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.93	3.30
Scudder Stevens & Clark	78.93	80.53
Spencer Trask Fund	12.18	12.97
State Street Invest	63.26	67.98
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.35	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.65	.73
Wellington Fund	13.50	14.88

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.26	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.93	..
Diversified Tr C	3.09	..
Diversified Tr D	4.65	5.25
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.15	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.69
Nation Wide Sec	2.97	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.76	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.22	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.80	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.75	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.26	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.58	.80
First Boston Corp	11.75	13.325

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held three years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109	114
Liberty Aircraft	9⅛	10¼
Piner Aircraft	3⅜	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5¾	6¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.38½	1.37⅝	1.37¾	1.38¼	
Minneapolis	1.33¼	1.32⅛	1.32⅜	1.32⅝	
Kansas City	1.32⅜	1.32	1.32⅛	1.32¼	
Winnipeg			.92⅞	.93	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.39	1.38	1.38⅛	1.38½	
Minneapolis	1.33¾	1.32¾	1.33	1.33¼	
Kansas City	1.32½	1.32⅝	1.32⅜	1.32½	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.4	1.38⅞	1.39¼	1.39⅜	
Minneapolis			1.34½	1.34¾	
May Corn					
Chicago	.96⅞	.96¼	.96¼	.97⅛	
Kansas City	.93⅝	.93¼	.93¼	.93⅞	
July Corn					
Chicago	.97¼	.96½	.96⅝	.97½	
Kansas City	.94⅜	.94	.94	.94½	
May Oats					
Chicago	.56⅜	.56⅛	.56⅛	.56¼	
Minneapolis	.52½	.52¼	.52¼	.52¼	
Winnipeg	.50¾	.50⅜	.50⅜	.50½	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.77¾	.78½	.77½	.77¾	.77⅝
July	.79¾	.80¾	.79¾	.79⅞	.80
Sept.	.82	.82⅝	.81¾	.81¾	.82⅛
Soybeans, Chicago					
May				1.82½	1.83⅜
July				1.85	1.85¼
Lard, Chicago					
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

March				90.0n	90.0
May				88.0n	88.0
July				87.5n	87.5

Tops

March	118.3	118.4	118.3	117.6b	117.5
May	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.0b	115.8
July				115.8b	115.5
Oct.	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.4b	115.0
Dec.				115.0b	114.8

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

March	19.60	19.62	19.42	19.50	19.59
May	19.49	19.50	19.35	19.36	19.49
July	19.40	19.43	19.27	19.27	19.41
October	19.31	19.35	19.20	19.23	19.34
December	19.38	19.30	19.17	19.17	19.30

Spot 21.20.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

*January			45.5n	45.50

Eggs

†January	37.15	37.05	37.05	37.10

Potatoes

January	3.04	3.03	3.03	3.04

Onions

Jan., old	1.72	1.70	1.72	1.71
Jan., new	1.72	1.72	1.72	
February			1.82	1.82

n—Nominal. *B.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Work for All, Essential To Postwar Peace

Last of four articles on the prerequisites, mostly economic, which furnish the oasis for an enduring European peace.

By Harold Fleming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in previous articles that if the peace terms which follow this war are to be more lasting than those of Versailles they must be considerably different. Beginning promptly with a large relief program, they must preclude the erection again of troublesome interstate trade barriers, even if this involves the erection of a United States of Western Europe or the permanent modification of traditional state sovereignty rights. They must also avoid excesses of vengeance of punitive clauses and include Germany on terms which will not continue the cycle of international vengeance.

However, lasting peace depends on the postwar domestic policies of the principal United Nations as much as on their international policies.

While the failure of the Versailles peace was in part due to faulty drafting, it was also due to the nature of the postwar domestic economy of the victors. They tried to collect reparations, but they didn't want to take goods in payment.

Barriers Precursors of War

Tariffs were notched up all over the world by the victors, followed by the vanquished. Neither did they want the nationals of the vanquished countries, and shut them out with immigration quotas. Further than that they led in the revival of the gold standard, the requirements of which pulled down the structure of credit in Europe beginning with the Credit Anstalt in Vienna in 1931 and ending with the suspension of gold payments by France in 1936.

In short, along with the peace of Versailles as the basis of their international policy, the Allies after World War I restored the fundamentals of the system of economic surplus—sometimes called the "paradox of plenty," or the "limited market," or "under-consumption," or "over-production," and sometimes, but mostly misleadingly, the "capitalist system."

This system backfired, knocked, lost power,

Epstein Resigns Because Negro Hearings Are Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Protesting the indefinite postponement by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, of scheduled hearings on charges of anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry, Henry Epstein announced his resignation as chief counsel to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice here yesterday.

Mr. Epstein, formerly Solicitor General of New York State, in a letter to Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the Committee, said cancellation of the hearings which had been set for Jan. 25, 26 and 27, made it questionable whether any appropriate redress will ever be possible.

The Committee hearings in the railroad case were to mark the first time that discrimination charges against an entire industry were to have been studied. Complaints that Negroes are not employed as engineers, conductors and other higher paid capacities, although they are taken on as firemen and porters, were to have been investigated.

"The sudden cancellation of hearings without warning or opportunity for discussion by the President's Committee is, in my judgment, an irreparable blow to your Committee's prestige and must result in loss of public confidence in its effectiveness," Mr. Epstein declared. "Under the circumstances, I find no other effective means of expressing my vigorous protest aginst the actions taken by Mr. McNutt than of resigning my position as chief counsel."

Mr. McNutt's action in canceling the railroad discrimination hearings also has been assailed by the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro, liberal, and labor groups.

Women to Operate Air Radio Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 13—Pilots flying Trans-Canada Air Lines' routes in the Dominion will soon be conducting their radio traffic with women operators. The air line has announced that 20 girls have begun training here for "sparks" jobs with the company.

The girls have been selected from recognized radio schools and some of them already have Government operating licenses.

The women will relay regular ground information such as weather reports, flight instructions, and company business, and will receive position and company business messages from the pilots.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

ROSELAND, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Attractive lot approximately 165x140 frontage, 2 paved streets, water, gas, electricity readily available; hour 10 minutes from N. Y. walking distance railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire 111 Eagle Rock Avenue, Roseland, N. J. Phone Caldwell 6-0130.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. KIR. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—7 rooms, 3 overlooking Fenway; 2 bathrooms and lavatory; 1 room has private bath; coal heat. See Janitor, 58 Fenway. Tel. Ken. 2735 or Ken. 7837.

WILKINSBURG, PA., 1618 Clark St.—Modern 3 rooms, unfurnished, second floor; 2 adults; $35.00, half utilities. Call evenings—CH. 6811.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 260 W. 72nd St.—Gentleman share artistic 4-room apt. with gentleman. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (128 Willow Street)—3-4-5 rooms, 3 baths, elevator; completely redecorated; new furniture and furnishings; reasonable rental. Inquire supt. premises.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Near Mass. Ave.—3 rooms for nurses or business women; gas furnace; refs. exchanged. COM. 8722.

BOSTON—Single-double rooms in old-fashioned home, near The Christian Science Mother Church. 50-52 Rutland Square.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

MELROSE, MASS.—Large, sunny room; coke heat; convenient to all transportation; meals if desired. Call Mel. 4084-W.

N. Y. C., 420 Riverside Drive (Apt. 10-E)—Attractive single, private bath; refined family; business person; $6.00; AC. 2-0432.

ROSLINDALE, MASS. — Quiet, comfortable room; excellent location; convenient to transportation; business man preferred. Call Parkway 4832-M.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, on or near Beacon Hill, a nice furnished room with bath, room care, and ample heat; by retired business man; references exchanged. Write Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MAN, 24 years, desires board and room with private family (Christian Scientists preferred), convenient to subway. Contact MR. BESCHNER, 2 Tremont Street, Charlestown, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; perm. and trans.; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 300 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG business lady to prepare breakfast 2 school children, stay in evenings in exchange board and room with girl. SChuyler 4-6385 between 12:30-3 o'clock. N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

TIME-COST KEEPER
to work in printing office
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St. Boston

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PROD MGR: Precision inst exp	To $8000
PROJECT ENGR: Milling cutter exp	Attr
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS: Several	Attr
CHEMISTS & METALLURGISTS: Several	Attr
CHF MECH DFTSMN: Thoro exp; R I	To $5000
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several	Attr
TOOL DESIGNERS: N Y	$2 hr
INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Several openings	Attr
LUBCTG SALES ENGR: Tech grad	$200-250 mo
SALESMAN: Textile chem exp	Attr
ACCOUNTANTS: BKKPRS: Several	$30-60
CLERK: Watertown	$20-25
BANK TELLER: Recent exp	$1800
TYPISTS: Days	$25-33
TYPISTS: 10 p m-7 a m	$125
MAIL ROOM SUPBR: Exp	$35
OFFICE BOYS: Good opportunities	$18-20
SALES: Mech & rubber exp	Attr

HOUSE boy (colored preferred) for 2 adults; character and cleanliness first consideration; country location near Boston; excellent position. MULLEN, 269 Brookline St., Newton Center, Mass. Lgs. 4564.

BANK NIGHT WATCHMAN
Some cleaning; American; state age, previous occupation and salary expected. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for general housework; small family; Pleasantly located; good pay; Christian Scientist preferred. Com. 2064 (Mass.)

WANTED—COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER for elderly lady in Newton, N. J. H. B. Aspell, 165 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TYPIST, sales experience, college graduate; art, music training. Write Box W-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RELIABLE American woman desires day work 9 to 4, $3 and car fare; A-1 references. BERTHA DOWNS, 209 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7856.

AUTOMOBILES

SELL YOUR CAR TO HOOVER
Used Car Broker—Will buy for cash or sell on comm.; good prices.
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ing 2-2266.

BEAUTY SERVICE

BEAUTY counselors—Toiletries; 20% discount specials during January. Mrs. Margaret R. Carroll, 56 Ivy St., Providence, R. I. Tel. PL 0911.

CAMERAS

WANTED — Cameras or photographic equipment you are not using. Write giving description. Ralph Harris Company, 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service, quick efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 2nd Pl., Plainfield, N. J. PL. 6-6597.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art, WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH 4-1424.

K. GAZAROSIAN
REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE
46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7281

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th St., N. Y. C. 2nd Floor

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
(using old ticking). Box Springs Repaired. Prompt Service. Phone Com. 2821.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Lo. 5-6600, 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

PIANOS WANTED

MUSICIAN would like to store good make grand piano in exchange for slight use; have 2-year lease. Write Room 502, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

ANY MAKE SMALL BABY GRAND PIANO FOR CASH—NO DEALERS
Box M-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE YOU floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU. 2-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST.
OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7960

CASH for contents of homes and individual pieces. J. GREENLAND, 56 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. MU. 2-5733.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

New, Crisp
Cotton Chambrays
For the Home Front

Smart, tailored styles that women will love to wear around the home and neighborhood all year round. Stripes, checks and solids. Shirtwaist, Coat and Cardigan styles.

Sizes 14 to 20—38 to 44—16½ to 24½

DAYTIME DRESSES—FOURTH FLOOR

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT S. CAROLINA

CRANFORD

Thank you! And a wish for a Victorious New Year

GOLDENBERG'S
Admired Gifts and Greetings
8 Union Ave. N. Cranford, N. J.

LADY FAIR BEAUTY SALON
108 Walnut Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Cranford 6-1846
Proprietor, DOROTHY FLEMING

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
See
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

Serving the Discriminating
elegante dry cleaners
Expert attention given to all Military Clothes. Same day service.
15 Washington Place OR 5-6729

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

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Raincoats Showerproofed
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO
For service phone HOboken 3-0757
716 Washington St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUDSON BOULEVARD FUR CO. KINGS of VALUE
A. Katzman
JOurnal Sq. 2-3613
64 SIP AVE
JERSEY CITY
FUR REPAIRING-REMODELING
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Ave. SO 2-2692

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Bloomfield Ave. at Valley Road, Montclair
January Sale of
"Wamsutta" Sheets and Cases

E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
The Linen Shop
418 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-6389

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
Phone Montclair 2-2332 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night phone: Verona 8-4865
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

COATS SUITS DRESSES SPORTSWEAR
The French Shop
CLEARANCE SALE
Entire Stock Greatly Reduced
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	V	E				A	L	P	S
I		S	O	P	R	A	N	O		A
S	C		S		I		N		M	N
H	A	Y		A	G	A		R	U	G
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		S	T	A	G		L	A	C	E
		A		H	O	N	E	Y		T
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I		I	S	R	A	E	L	S		I
R	U	T	H				Y	U	M	A

1096

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

We plan to run our
ANNUAL 9c SALE
Jan. 16-23 Inclusive
Among our many specials are:
FIRE-KING GLASS FOR BAKING
SNOW BIRD WAX
SANDPAPER—20 SHEETS
WORK SOX
W. G. LUNDIE
5 & 10 Cent Stores
Phone Montclair 2-9607 607 Valley Road Upper Montclair

Annual White Sale of
Sheets, Cases, Dish Towels, Turkish Towels
Also full line of
Yard Goods, Curtains, Lingerie and Hosiery
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue

Oriental Rugs — Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing and Repairing and storage — Phone Montclair 2-6260

Miss Everett, Inc.
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE MILLINERY
492 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-3507

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

CLAIRIDGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
VALENTINE CARDS FOR OVERSEAS SHOULD BE MAILED EARLY
Rental Library—Gifts—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Church Street
Open daily 9-6 Montclair 2-0763

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street
$5 to $6.50

HENRY F. SCHMIDT & CO., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library, Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

Printing and Stationery
BOGAS BROS.
319 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-3714

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
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VAN ARSDALE'S
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Deliveries made in Summit, Chatham, Madison, Morris Township, Florham Park, Livingston, Millburn, Short Hills, Springfield, Union, Mountainside, Scotch Plains, Borough and Township of New Providence.
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Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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A Service to Meet Every Need

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ESSO SERVICE
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Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

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13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
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COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

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MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
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Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
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FUEL SERVICE
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
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Phone Westfield 2-2102

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INCORPORATED
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Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

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L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

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Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

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One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

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END-OF-SEASON SALE
Reduction Store-Wide

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

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It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

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QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
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AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

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FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
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26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
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J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-697

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Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

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"Always Reliable"

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MAIN LINE—Wayne
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KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
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Ogontz 1658

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Jenkintown
Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean

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PHONE: OGONTZ 0085

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
(Continued)

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Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

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OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
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"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Very rarely will you see a diamond more brilliant or beautiful than one of these, set in rings of gold priced from $85.00
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist—Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

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the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
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Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PITTSBURGH
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A Complete Line of Groceries
including many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
ZE-WE'S
626 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon
Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone Locust 2125

READING
"More People in Berks County EAT Maier's BREAD Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876

SAVE MONEY NOW IN
CROLL & KECK'S
Semi-Annual Storewide
Clearance Sale

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

JANUARY
Is SALE Time
at
Samters
Scranton's Largest Men's Store

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Join Our Wartime CHRISTMAS CLUB
Plan now for ready money for December, 1943, to meet your income tax contribution to your COUNTRY'S WAR PROGRAM — to provide funds for purchase of more War SAVINGS BONDS—for the purchase of Christmas Gifts for YOUR Boys in the Armed Forces.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

ANN MATHIES
Hair Stylist
For Appointments Call Sewickley 2032
Evening Appointments 532 Beaver St.

Select Food Market
We Carry
MONARCH FINER FOODS
510 Beaver Street
Tel. 1900

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
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"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

EATON'S STATIONERY
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

Fashionably Yours
Sport and Dress Coats
with Character
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

All. 7231 Blvd. 1188
BORYNACKS
Manufacturing Furriers
Special Reductions During January
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Open Evenings

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
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FLOOR COVERING STORE
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Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
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GERLACH'S
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• DIAMONDS
• JEWELRY
Skilled Repairing
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

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"When It's a Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 75c
Grapefruit 5 for 25c
Pink Meats 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, just West 69th St. Term.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

AFTER-CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn Ave. and Wood Street
Serving Wilkinsburg since 1889

YORK

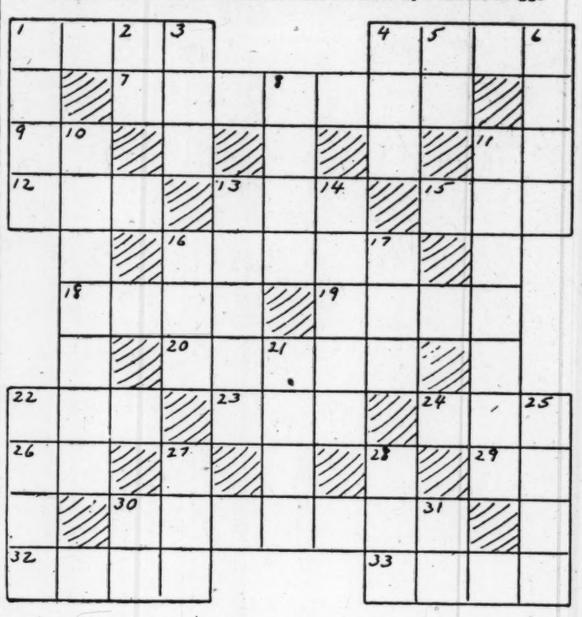
Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—How many children has Mrs. Wiggs, Cabbage Patch widow?
4—St. Gotthard is famous for the pass over what mountains?
7—What is singing voice of Queen of Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute"?
9—Sassafras Mountain is highest point in what State (abbr.)?
11—Symbol for manganese is what?
12—Alfalfa is grown principally for what?
13—What is a Turkish title of respect?
15—A Senna knot would be used in making what article?
16—What is a European flatfish allied to the turbot?
18—What is a male fox called?
19—Carrickmacross, Eire, gave its name to a kind of what?
20—Mt. Hymettus in Attica has been famous since classic times for what product?
22—What do you call very small adult fishes?
23—Who was Prince of the Moskva?
24—What is a city of Paraguay, near Asuncion?
26—While.
29—Plural ending.
30—What Dutch painter was especially noted for studies of fishermen at work?
32—What Biblical heroine is subject of a Thomas Hood poem?
33—What is a city of Arizona?

Down

1—A burgall is what?
2—Versus (abbr.)
3—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Memnon?
4—What cape is at northeastern end of Massachusetts?
5—Behold!
6—Julia Claussen did what to gain fame?
8—What mountain lies between lakes of Lucerne and Zug, Switzerland?
10—Whose wife "must be above suspicion"?
11—What is a kind of small, simple oboe?
13—What is the paper nautilus called?
14—Place for playing at skittles is what?
16—What is an exclamation of contempt?
17—Ballad.
21—What Russian river flows from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland
22—What was destination of pieman whom Simple Simon met?
25—Who is one of children of Mrs. Wiggs?
27—What suffix is used to form adjectives of place or country?
28—If you emulated Clyde Pangborn, would you fly, run, or act?
30—Neuter pronoun.
31—Sunday (abbr.).

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

Words of Current Interest

Elul (Neh. 6:15) — *E-lool'* (e short, *oo* long as in moon).

By one reckoning, the sixth month of the Jewish year, falling at about the same time as the month of September in the calendar used throughout Europe and America and elsewhere today. Mentioned in Scripture only in Nehemiah and in the apocryphal First Book of Maccabees. By another reckoning, and the commonly accepted one, the twelfth month of the Jewish year; still corresponding very nearly to the Gregorian September.

Gashmu (Neh. 6:6) — *Gash'mu* (*a* short, *u* long as in cube).

Same man as Geshem of Neh. 6:1. In Hebrew it is consonants that matter. Vowels are changeable and in ancient texts are not written. In the case of these two forms, the consonantal letters *G-sh-m* spell the name. An American Translation has "Geshem" in both verses. He is an Arabian partisan, hostile to Nehemiah, who does all he can to obstruct the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.

Nehemiah—*Ne'-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* obscured as in sofa). Whether or not to aspirate the *h* of the second syllable is a question for individual decision. Webster's favors recognition of the letter, though by second choice this authority allows the *h* to be elided, in which case the *e* of the second syllable becomes clipped-short as in silent).

Name of the writer of the Book of Nehemiah, who refers to himself mainly with pronoun of the first person. He is sent by Artaxerxes from Shushan (Susa, near the Persian Gulf) in 445 B. C. to Jerusalem, to restore the demolished walls. Against opposition and in brief time he gets the work done (Neh. 6:15).

Ono (Neh. 6:2)—*O'-no* (both o's long).

The Plain of Ono is supposed to be near Joppa, on the way from Jerusalem to the sea. Here Nehemiah is invited by the unfriendly Sanballat to a conference, but he refuses to go.

Sanballat (Neh. 6:1)—*San-bal'-at* (first two *a*'s short, third clipped-short as in account).

This man tries to get in the way and hinder Nehemiah's undertaking to put the walls of Jerusalem back in order and assumes leading part in a plot for Nehemiah's destruction.

Superinduces — *Su'-per-in-dus'-ez* (both *u*'s long as in cube, first *e* as in maker, *i* short, second *e* short or as short *i*). Convenience and consideration for speech habits in locality of use must no doubt decide about the quality of the *u* in both the first syllable and the fourth.

Means "introduce in addition," says Oxford. A going word in the seventeenth century. Perhaps its force amounts to little else than an emphatic "induces." Of chief demand is that the prefixed *super* shall carry the idea of "added to." In certain instances the notion of position is signified, as of something "overlaid."

Tobiah (Neh. 6:1)—*To-bi'-a* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *i* long, *a* obscured as in sofa).

Adjutant and servant of Sanballat who thought to laugh down the scheme of Nehemiah for the rehabilitation of Jerusalem's defenses.

Plane Builders

New York school children have built nearly 60,000 wooden model aircraft for the Army and Navy pilot training program.

A Verse for Today . . .

When I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the LORD *shall be a light unto me. . . . He will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness.*—MICAH 7, 8, 9.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Bees Can Carry War Messages?

It is reported that the Chinese have made ingenious use of honey bees as couriers for carrying military information back and forth across the fighting front lines.

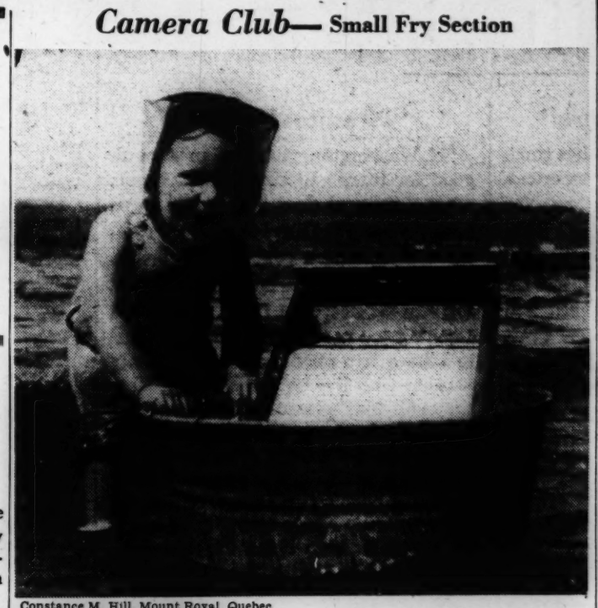
In their work as nectar gatherers, bees demonstrate an ability to return to the hive from a fairly distant field "in a bee line."

Taking advantage of this ability, the Chinese, when forced to retreat, sometimes take with them a few bees from a farmer's hive. By microphotography and the use of extremely thin paper, messages are made so light and small that they can be fastened to the bee without interfering with the insect's powers of flight. Released with the message, the bee flies swiftly back to its home hive, where the message is picked up.

Why Lifebelts for Seamen May Contain Chlorine and "Castanets"?

Members of the merchant marine, in these times of almost daily ship sinkings, may have lifebelts which not only enable them to remain afloat but may also help them to ward off finny attackers. The belt is equipped with a container of concentrated chlorine (a chemical much disliked by sharks), and a pair of objects resembling castanets (for use in driving off barracuda, which are definitely averse to noise).—W. P. Keasbey.

Camera Club— Small Fry Section



Constance M. Hill, Mount Royal, Quebec

Mildred D. Conte, New York City

There's nothing like being handy to a good water supply, says this diminutive but enthusiastic mother's helper.

Camera enthusiasts may be interested to know that this snap of a boy and his pet Siamese cat was taken with a portrait lens taped to a box camera.

Previties

Grit: It is now permissible to classify all sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, who live more than three gallons away as distant relatives.

Detroit News: Better even than the old Ringling act — the stock sedan that disgorged some 24 clowns—is a local bus on a suburban run.

St. Louis Star-Times: The nat designer who said that currently styled women's hats are pretty much alike is wrong on only three counts, viz: They aren't pretty, they aren't much, and they aren't alike.

Britain's Food Imports

More than 30,000,000 tons of raw materials and foodstuffs are imported by Britain annually.

Helping the Employee

Cleveland

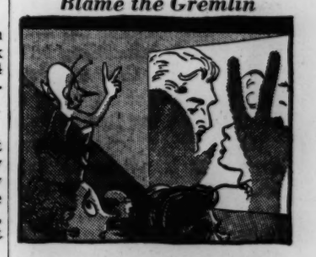
The label of "world's best boss" belongs to William S. Jack of the Cleveland firm of Jack & Heintz, according to his employees. Why? Perhaps the fact he's sending 140 couples on free Florida vacations with pay might have something to do with the title.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wichita

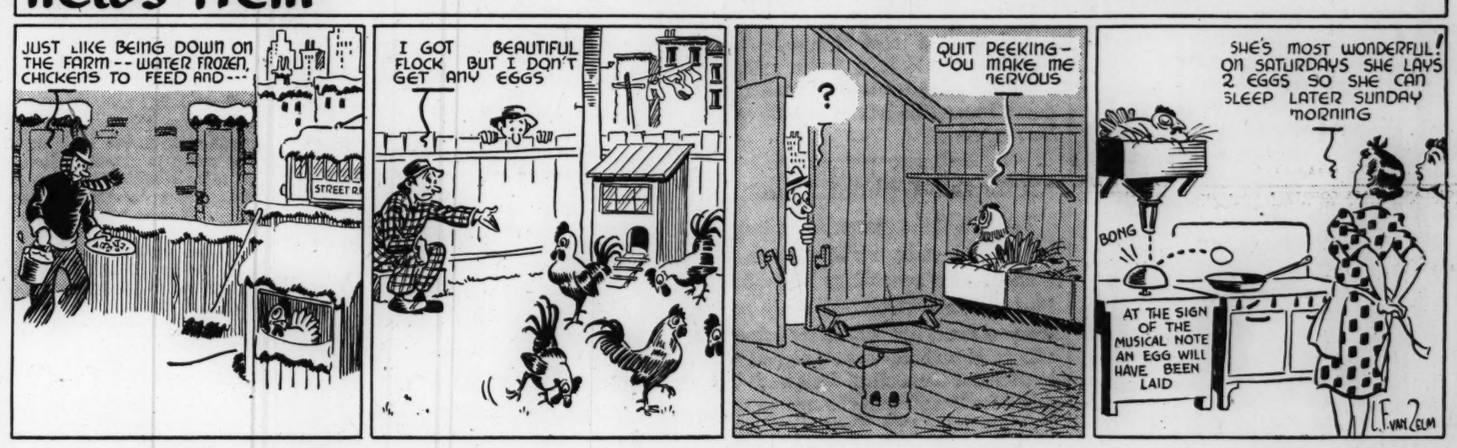
Cessna Aircraft now makes free tire inspections for employees to fill the requirements for tire inspection in connection with gasoline rationing. In addition to saving the employees from 25 cents to $2.50 each, the inspection service enables them to have the work taken care of during the hours they are employed.

Blame the Gremlin



There's no escape in theaters From the Gremlin Ive... They sit atop tall women's hats And hold the feathers high!

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK POULTRY SHOW REVEALS INTEREST IS GROWING IN BACKYARD POULTRY


JUST LIKE BEING DOWN ON THE FARM -- WATER FROZEN, CHICKENS TO FEED AND---
I GOT A FLOCK BUT I DON'T GET ANY EGGS
STREET
?
QUIT PEEKING - YOU MAKE ME NERVOUS
SHE'S MOST WONDERFUL! ON SATURDAYS SHE LAYS 2 EGGS SO SHE CAN SLEEP LATER SUNDAY MORNING
BONG
AT THE SIGN OF THE MUSICAL NOTE AN EGG WILL HAVE BEEN LAID
J.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thermometer Blues*

By Le Pelley

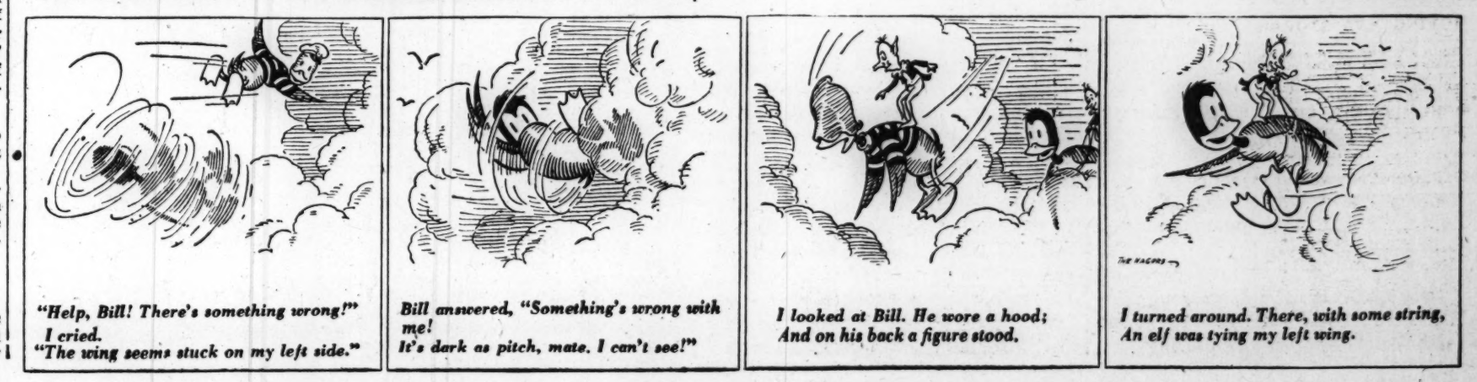
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, He Came In Very Handy!*

By Rodgers

"Well, shall we build up the Snowman again?" the Boss asked Joan this afternoon
"Why bother with the Snowman?" shouted Jimmy, who happened along just then -
So - they didn't -
But I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Blackout and Tie-Up*

By The Hagers



"Help, Bill! There's something wrong!" I cried. "The wing seems stuck on my left side."

Bill answered, "Something's wrong with me! It's dark as pitch, mate. I can't see!"

I looked at Bill. He wore a hood; And on his back a figure stood.

I turned around. There, with some string, An elf was tying my left wing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

". . . a mind to work"

The word is absenteeism. It has come to have a serious meaning for American war production, no less than for British.

The Maine shipyard that must resort to such drastic steps as discharging those who miss a day's work and sending their names to the local draft boards . . . the Illinois plant that pays its workers in German marks for the days they are absent . . . the launching of the slave ship, S. S. Absentee, on the West Coast as a reminder that absenteeism cost the building of twelve ships in the last year . . . the virtual closing of a big engine and ordnance plant on the day the deer hunting season opened—these are dramatic incidents that give the word a rather stark meaning in the nomenclature of war.

It is easy to return a blanket indictment against labor for absenteeism; easy except that for every case of willful neglect of job it would unquestionably be easy to cite ten instances where work was undertaken at some sacrifice and continued with diligence and resolve. When criticism of labor gets too severe, pause is given by the workers' reply that material shortages, or improper work scheduling left employees wasting much time anyway, and they felt they might as well waste it at home, or having fun, as in the factory.

The answer to absenteeism is not simple. It is not to be found in portentous warnings and instillation of fear, for in England, under the very impact of bombs, absenteeism has presented a continuing problem. It is not to be found, obviously, in high wages and overtime, though such incentives have a part. It is not to be completely found in ballyhoo and pep talks.

Experience has already suggested a few answers. Absenteeism has been found to run very high among women with young children at home. This is understandable, and raises the question whether employment of young mothers shouldn't be deferred.

For other women in war plants the adjustment of store hours, staggering of work hours, and the establishment of rationing so that shopping is easier and less time-consuming would doubtless help.

Good management, the even flow of work and materials, combined with a sincere presentation to workers of the place their work has in the total war effort should help. A sensible approach to the matter of hours must also be made. Many now in war factories are new to the fatigues of such work. They will require patience and understanding, and possibly some flexibility, in reaching their optimum production.

The general atmosphere of getting on with the war which is now enveloping the country will doubtless do much to help individuals reach the level where they have "a mind to work."

Tolstoy vs. Tolstoy

The British radio "Brains Trust," supported by an intellectual intervener from across the Atlantic, considerably surprised the British literary public by ranking "Pickwick Papers" higher than Tolstoy's "War and Peace," in a broadcast session recently. The members of the "Trust" were asked to choose which of the world's novels they would have felt proudest to have written. Less eminent judges than the Brains Trusters generally reckon "David Copperfield" the best work of Dickens, and hesitate even to place that in quite the same class as Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment," Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet" or Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Nevertheless, one hopes that Tolstoy himself, if he had heard the broadcast, would have appreciated the underlying humor of the situation. For "Pickwick" was preferred on the ground that it has given more pleasure to larger numbers of people than has "War and Peace." The irony of this judgment lies in the fact that the man who first invented the theory that the greatness of a work of art depends on the number of people who are acquainted with it was no other than Tolstoy himself, who used it to "prove" that Shakespeare's "Lear" was inferior to Russian folk songs.

Things work out wonderfully for some of our public officials. For instance, we notice that applesauce is not to be rationed.

Dear Mr. Ickes: If we sit through the B picture after we get there, could it really be called "pleasure driving"?

"Pleasure Driving"

"If Washington gives us an A-card, good for three gallons of 'gas' a week, what difference does it make to them how we use it?" The man on the streetcar was voicing a common complaint. So was the woman on the bus: "My son's in service; I've taken a job, and I don't drive to work so I can save 'gas' to take a trip once a week to see my parents who live in the country. Now they call that 'pleasure driving.'"

Both had more justification than the women of the bridge club who seem to think it is all right to be chauffeured to their weekly meeting since the hostess serves lunch. Going somewhere for a meal isn't "pleasure driving," they say. Even with the OPA's best efforts to define driving for fun, there is still plenty of room for conscience and common sense in the individual driver's application of the rule to an unimaginable variety of circumstances.

Particularly difficult is the situation of many people in the country. They are really making sacrifices that city folk who live near subways, streetcars and busses know nothing about. It would be only fair, if ration boards cannot make allowances for them, that a different set of rules be applied to drivers in rural areas.

But even in the country folks are finding that necessity is the mother of new or at least unsuspected transportation facilities (perhaps endurabilities would be a more accurate word). Certainly there are few city and suburban dwellers who could not find an alternate means of getting about if their car was broken down. Doubtless our lady on the bus has at other times found it possible to miss a few weekend visits with her parents, and would willingly do so now if she realized that the fuel she saves is needed by her son at the front or by some family with no heat.

An adequate feeling of necessity would remove most of the doubts. It certainly would help our man on the streetcar to understand that an A-card doesn't mean he *has* to use three gallons a week.

A Strike Without Demands

The nub of the reason American juke boxes and radio stations have been without new recordings since August 1—a situation which may cause no distress to some, but which has important effects elsewhere—was touched upon by Senator Tunnell of Delaware Tuesday. The Senate sub-committee that is looking into this disruption of the American scene had summoned James Petrillo, Caesar of the American Federation of Musicians, and asked him what he wanted from the recording and radio people before he would allow his membership to make disks again.

Mr. Petrillo said the answer wasn't easy. Musicians wanted more work. Records, in his view, deprived them of work.

Senator Tunnell then went to the heart of the matter: "Isn't it necessary to accomplish your purpose that all recordings be stopped?" Mr. Petrillo answered, "Yes."

So there we have it—the classic struggle between man and the machine, with man finally sitting down against the machine he has invented. Of course, not even Mr. Petrillo believes that such a ban can be permanently enforced. The best that the musicians can hope for is some compromise, and Mr. Petrillo is left in the untenable position of having gone, in effect, on strike without having demands formulated.

It is true, as Mr. Petrillo says, that many radio stations and a huge recording industry have been maintained largely by the playing of a relatively few musicians, and that musicians as a whole have participated meagerly in the returns from this work. The present situation favors a few of the best known, highest-paid musicians, but, in Mr. Petrillo's opinion, acts against the great bulk of lesser musicians. He mentions that 201 chain radio stations have not a single A. F. of M. member employed.

Of course, there is another side: These inventions have opened opportunities and profits for the better musicians that never were present before.

There is an answer to this situation and the Senate committee, interested in the continuance of fresh records to men in the armed services and also concerned with the place, wherever it is, of records in national morale, may prove useful in so delineating the issue that a solution will appear.

Our Readers Say—

Full Steam Ahead

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In perusing one of your issues, my eyes remained fixed for the moment on your article entitled "War Worker in 112-Hour Week."

Hurray for Mr. 54-year-old Gus Selberg—potman for the Aluminum Company of America. We're proud of his labor record which ALCOA officials believe tops the national record. We're also proud that he has a son with the Navy in the Pacific.

We can't say very much over here in the Pacific: What we do is a military secret. We're in a war up to our necks and we'll iron out the differences between capital and labor by placing the Initiative and Referendum provision into our Federal Constitution when the war is over.

We were building one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the world, approaching the ten million dollar mark. We were all working 70 hours per week, then came the wounded back from the Solomon Islands. Hospitals already overcrowded. "Put units 1, 3 and 4 into commission immediately," came the orders.

Harry Brash, the foreman in charge of all steam installations, rolled his shirt sleeves up a little higher and dug in still deeper. Sixteen hours making preparations to put the steam plant into operation—a few hours' rest—then followed a 24-hour shift—a few hours' rest—then another 24-hour shift. Steam to the scullery, the kitchen, the sterilizing rooms, the laundry and temporary wards. Steam lines with generators to the Corpsmen's Quarters, the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, and the Nurses' Home, with all the hundreds of traps, expansion joints and gadgets, with thousands of feet of steam pipe and steam returns. Eight solid weeks on the dead run, with 16 hours the shortest shift.

Harry has a devoted wife and son back in the States and never complains even when asked to work a total of 944 hours in eight weeks and two shifts, at a lower rate of pay than anywhere in all of Uncle Sam's possessions or on the mainland.

His crew of workmen, with two exceptions, were all raw recruits when the job started, but reputable construction engineers all agree that the Aiea Naval Hospital is a credit to the Byrne organization and the Pacific Naval Air Bases contractors.

Honolulu — GEO. H. BRIMHALL

Butter Economy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In line with your explanation of the newsprint ration in The Christian Science Monitor, permit me to make a statement which I think might interest your readers.

We are operating a fairly large restaurant and since there is a shortage of butter, we announced on our menus that we could serve only one piece of butter to each customer with each meal, with the result that in 25 days of December, we have economized almost 1,000 lbs. in our butter purchases, and we are saving now over 30 lbs. a day.

Considering the manpower that this item saves and the amount of transportation it relieves for other purposes, one can imagine what economies like these can do in almost every item we use. We had practically the same experience with sugar and cream, and the results are astonishing.

Incidentally, this saving of butter amounted to approximately $470, which we happily distributed to three war relief agencies.

New York — ROSOFF'S

Unemployment Compensation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your readers recently wrote commenting on unemployment compensation: "This idea has been promoted to the point where it is now necessary for a person to work only one day in each quarter to receive salary compensation from the Government."

That statement will give uninformed persons the wrong impression. The principles of all State Unemployment Compensation laws are similar. What a claimant can receive depends upon what he has earned in a twelve-month period. Under the Tennessee law, to draw $5 a week (the minimum) the claimant must have earned wages of $125 in a twelve-month period. To draw $15 weekly (the maximum), the claimant must have earned $360 in a twelve-month period. Those earnings average $31.25 and $90 every three months.

Nashville, Tenn. — DAVID H. HEPBURN

Utah "Rations" Liquor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a ruling was made that the holders of liquor permits in Utah might hereafter purchase only one quart of liquor per week. Consequently many new applications have been filed for permits by individuals not previously holding one. In fact it is reported that now not only papa but also mama and daughter and son hold a permit.

And today I made this observation when visiting a certain office. The holder of a liquor purchase permit was using ink eradicator on the record of his purchase that had been placed on the back of his permit by the attendant at the State-operated liquor store. This gentleman frankly remarked that he also alternates his purchases, or in other words seeks a new store each time.

Salt Lake City, Utah — W. I. C.

[Editor's Note—Recently The Christian Science Monitor carried an editorial pointing out the difficulty of rationing liquor to the individual unless the total amount which liquor stores may sell is also limited.]

All Honor to the WAM's

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

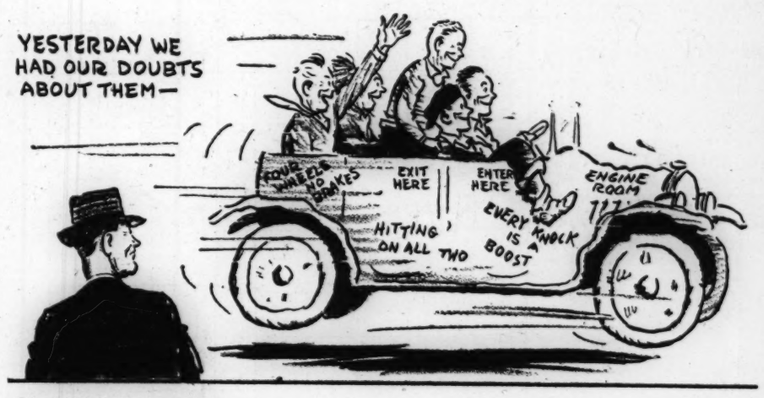
With all the women's organizations in the country these days, I should like to mention one to which I belong. It is the largest and oldest organization in the world. We do not have any uniforms nor do we receive any medals. Our hours are long and seldom do we get a furlough.

It is a busy group and it holds the moulding of the future generation in its hands. It is an organization which the world could not do without, either in war or peace. I refer to the world-wide WAM organization—the Wives and Mothers.

So. Hamilton, Mass. — VIRGINIA H. LOVE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Same Kids


YESTERDAY WE HAD OUR DOUBTS ABOUT THEM—
EXIT HERE
ENTER HERE
ENGINE ROOM
EVERY KNOCK IS A BOOST
HITTING ON ALL TWO
BUT TODAY WE TAKE OUR HATS OFF TO THEM—
HOLD YOUR HAT HIROHITO— HERE WE COME!
TOKYO EXPRESS
BERLIN OR BUST
Erick

Nothing to Write About

There's no excuse for it, the world being, as Stevenson reminds us, so full of a number of things. Yet who has not found himself faced with a demand to write—perhaps an overdue letter or possibly that essay which George Herbert Palmer insisted everybody should write regularly for the wastebasket—but balked by a feeling that there is nothing to write about?

* * *

Of course there's that text from Hans Christian Andersen. You wrote it into your memo book last summer when you were rereading the Fairy Tales. "And no more friends came to see him, for there were so many stairs to climb." A long and instructive fable could be spun out of those few words, if one dared search for a beginning, and would persevere to the end. But that is for another time. . . .

You brought the bird bath into the cellar yesterday, in the late afternoon. The west was streaked with long shreds of dust-blue clouds and hung with tatters of faded gold. The snow on the distant, low-lying meadow was rose-colored, purple, gray, blue—anything but white. The water in the shallow bowl had been deep enough to catch a colorless oak-leaf that had wandered down the windy stairways that birds know so well. And now it was imprisoned in ice. But this is not the beginning of a tale, it is an end thereof. . . .

* * *

Of course there is the fading memory of a too-quiet Hallowe'en. Once upon a time elves and ghosts, witches and hobgoblins stormed your front door on the night of October 31. Only by magic spells—such as one may buy at a good confectionery shop and wrap up in paper napkins with black cats on them—were these frightening creatures to be got rid of. And you were never sure that your supply of spells would hold out until eight-thirty or nine o'clock when, it seemed, all terrible beings had to be home and in bed. But in this age of dimout they didn't come. And somehow, that is all you care to say. . . .

In tune with the times, too, was the picture that took shape while you listened to Goldmark's violin concerto over the radio one Sunday afternoon. The composer long remembered seeing civilians moving out to the battlefields in the wake of their advancing armies, each man or woman or child carrying a bag to collect lead and other metal with which battle had strewn the fields. Goldmark wrote the recollection down in a book of notes on his life. But the only point is that scrap drives are not new. . . .

* * *

Someday—but not today—you must look up that line in Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies." More needs to be said on the point; which is that one can hardly hope to make people better simply by making them richer. Half the plans for a better world are being drawn on that incomplete and misleading conception. No matter how generous the dividend the quotient will be unsatisfactory if the divisor is greed. Kingsley knew. We must re-read that passage some day. . . .

Confucius seems to have believed that the source of goodness was in mankind itself. One wonders what he might have accomplished, had he recognized a higher source. As it was, he said: "Do not do unto others that which you would not have them do unto you," the end being that thus you would incite no ill will. "Study without thought is vain," he warned, "thought without study is perilous." Did he say anything about trying to write without a subject? . . .

* * *

I have a story about a dog and a postman. The dog used to follow the postman from door to door. Then when his day's work was done the postman would take the dog with him on a trolley car to the end of the line where the postman lived. They would alight together, go into a small restaurant, and the postman would buy the dog an ice cream cone. The dog would board the streetcar again under a friendly conductor's guardianship and return home.

One day the postman did not go over his usual route. But the dog searched for him from house to house, at last coming to the street corner where he was accustomed to board the trolley car. The car stopped but there was no postman aboard it. The dog stepped up, nevertheless, and stayed on until the end of the line, where he jumped down and barked at the door of the restaurant. The owner let him in, gave him an ice-cream cone. The dog boarded the trolley again and went home. The postman and his friends on the trolley and in the restaurant laughed many a day over the dog's exploit. This is a true story. But that is all there is to it. . . .

* * *

And, you tell yourself, the question remains; what to write about? But come, be honest. You know that is not the question at all. You, too, have heard of that author who had his servant tie him securely in a chair for a definite number of hours each day. He found something to write about.

Art can't be produced that way, you say? Shall I refer you to another author who said that so far as he was concerned, the art of writing consisted in the application of the seat of his trousers to the seat of the chair?

If you want to take a walk in the woods, or if you'd rather look out the window, or listen to the radio, why not say so? But don't say there's nothing to write about, not, in any event, until you've been sitting here longer than I have.

CARLYLE MORGAN

American Soil Blends With That of Britain

MIDMAR, ABERDEENSHIRE

Dear Friends:

Thank you so much for the greatly appreciated packages of seeds which we of Midmar Women's Rural Institute received from you some time ago. . . . They were delighted to have the small amount of earth to be found in the bottom of the packages—earth which had adhered to the seeds, and which to us was very precious American soil which we blended in our own earth. . . .

After three years of war we are not a bit tired of it, but are feeling quite dogged about it. Rationing seems to have brought out the native granite in us. . . . We are supported and sustained by the knowledge that kind and strong America is now with us.

I am sending you a sprig of purple heather from the glen . . . a token of the very warm hearts which beat in Scotland for America.

MARJORY E. ROBERTSON

The Wide Horizon

Looking Ahead in Transport

By Franklin Snow

No one can accuse the transportation interests of lacking optimism as to an early victory in the war, for already the problem of the future of modes of transport has passed the status of discussion and has reached that of vigorous debate.

Virtually all of it centers around the merits and economics of the airplane, and its effect upon steamships, railways and highways. No one doubts that air transportation will increase by leaps and bounds, but beyond that basic accord, the subject is developing a diversity of opinion which is as valuable as it is interesting.

Heretofore, the chief sufferer from airplane competition has been the de luxe rail travel, on the Pullman trains. But since planes have been spanning the oceans in non-stop or island-to-island hops, it becomes evident that steamships will become equally vulnerable to air competition, so far as travel at high speed is concerned.

* * *

Prominent in the welter of opinions may be cited, here, that by W. A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines, who assuredly would not discredit his own industry. Yet in lucid sequence, he cites a hypothetical transpacific shipment of freight which would require 1,440 round-trip flights to handle the same tonnage which one freighter could transport. Based upon current costs for personnel, fuel and maintenance, he arrives at a total cost of the shipment of $29,000,000 or 250 times the cost of moving it by ship.

Quite obviously, owners of merchandise would need to be in a decided hurry for their goods to pay any such prodigious premium as this for freight carriage by air rather than by water. Also, the amount of fuel which the airplane must carry (unless some incredible invention cuts fuel-consumption virtually to nil) is greater than its cargo-carrying space. Thus the airliner of the near future may not be a serious challenger of the ocean freighter.

To apply the same comparison to rail-air competition, the normal load of a freight train across this continent would equal 626 airplane round trips and the aggregate costs by air would be 35 times that of railroad freight handling. The time element—perhaps one-twelfth of the rail time in transit—would not be great enough to warrant the average shipper's paying 35 times as much for freight rates. So, again, the airplane does not appear to be a serious competitor except for important and valuable commodities.

In ocean travel, the prewar round-trip rate in tourist class to Europe was not appreciably higher than the round-trip air rate from New York to California (the mileage being approximately the same). If air lines operating across the Atlantic can eventually offer as low a rate as those plying overland, they can virtually meet the steamship fare, and offer travelers many more days sightseeing in Europe.

* * *

Balanced against this is the pleasure which many persons derived from a long ocean voyage which, to many, was half the pleasure of a European trip. Whether these travelers will prefer the faster crossing to the pleasant life on shipboard no economists or travel experts can forecast.

The days of the super-luxury liner, carrying first-class travel, may be numbered, however, in the opinion of travel-experts. It was almost on its way "out" when the Normandie and Queen Mary gave a new impetus to such vessels. Whether or not they can re-create luxury travel by sea, at relatively high rates, is questionable.

It is on the "home front" that the airplane may become the most serious competitor of prevailing modes of transport. That it will seriously challenge the high-class rail travel, moving in Pullmans, is certain. Already, air fares are not substantially higher than those on limited trains, considering the fact that meals aloft are free. Railroads cannot hope to reduce their fares appreciably, unless trainmen's wages are cut sharply; so the traveler of the postwar era will be guided more by his preferences as to travel than by the element of thrift in the choice.

The day-coach business, moving, recently, in modernized streamliners, appears to be the strongest feature which the railways possess, for its low rates, comfort, modernity, informality and other qualities are of considerable appeal to many travelers, even to those who had traveled in Pullmans before the advent of these speedsters. But the Pullman business may, in part, be retained by the rails, if modern sales methods are adopted to protect and to promote it.

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